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THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Arabia.

Interesting Correspondence and Details from Our Foreign Files.

The mails by the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* reached this City at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday. In addition to the very full telegraphic summary by her advices, which we published yesterday morning, we give below a variety of correspondence and details from our Foreign exchanges.

It appears from the Liverpool papers of Saturday, 30th ult., that Mr. TEN BROECK's American horse *Starke* (the winner of the Goodwood Stakes) was the victor in the race for the Bentinck Memorial Stakes, valued at one thousand sovereigns. Fifteen horses ran, and *Prioress* was third. Mr. TEN BROECK is reported to have won £25,000 by his horse, beating the field for the Goodwood stakes. The Nursery stakes, also ran for on Friday, were won by Mr. TEN BROECK's two-year old *Umpire*, by *Lecomte*.

OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

State of Feeling Throughout Italy about the Peace—Movements of the French Troops and Austrian Prisoners—Dissatisfaction of Victor Emanuel—Unstable Nature of the Settlement of Villafranca—Incidents of the War—The French Officers and the Milanese Belles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GENOA, Tuesday, July 19, 1859.

At Milan three days ago the opinion was general that at Rome, Florence and Venice some serious trouble was going to take place from the opposition to the Villafranca Treaty, and I hastened down here with a view of going to Rome and up through the States of the new Confederation as far as Venice, in order to render you an accurate account of the state of things *de visu*. But here I learn that, notwithstanding an immense irritation exists in those places against the new arrangement, the movement is likely to be confined to peaceable reclamations in the form of petitions, and I shall therefore retrace my steps to-morrow toward the Alps, returning to Paris by the Simplon route, through Switzerland and Baden-Baden.

It appears that at Paris and London the first impression in regard to the peace was favorable—an expression of opinion which caused almost as much surprise in Italy as the peace itself. They are surprised, too, to see published in Paris telegraphic dispatches from Milan and Turin, which *represent the reception of their Majesties in those cities as enthusiastic*. Nothing could, in fact, be further from the truth, as you will have learned from my letters from those places.

The most excitable rumors prevail in regard to public affairs, here as elsewhere. There can be no doubt that VICTOR EMANUEL is far from being satisfied with the result of the war. Not that he is not grateful to NAPOLEON for the immense sacrifice he has made in driving the Austrians out of Lombardy, but he had fixed his heart on more than this; he believed that the future interests of the country demanded more, and he had promised his people still better things. The King, it is said does not for a moment believe that the affairs of Italy are settled on a solid basis, and he has already given orders to commence organizing his army for future contingencies. With the aid of the Lombards, now his subjects, and an organized revolution in the States comprising the new Confederation, he hopes to be able to finish the work commenced by NAPOLEON.

To-day two manifestoes of the people of Tuscany energetically refusing to consent to the return of the Grand Duke, and signed by the principal citizens of Florence, were posted at the head-quarters of the National Guard in the Strada Nuova, in this city. They declare their intention *to be peaceable and order-loving*, but they none the less ardently desire to be annexed to Piedmont and to proclaim for VICTOR EMANUEL. In Parma and Modena the same disposition prevails, and we hear of strange complications at Venice, but we see no travelers from that point, and must receive the reports with caution. At Leghorn the people burnt the journal containing the official announcement of the terms upon which peace had been signed, and some persons so far forgot what was due to decency as to pull down the name of NAPOLEON in certain places and replace it with that of ORSINI.

All this shows but too strongly the current of public opinion, and it is certainly true that I have not yet met one Italian who is satisfied with the treaty. There are those who throw the blame upon others than NAPOLEON, who see in the action of the foreign Powers an excuse for what he has done, and who profess at least to be grateful for the liberation of Lombardy; but these are the smallest number, and they coincide with the more violent in stigmatizing the peace as an unjust and unstable one, or, in other words, as an impossible one. This is the true state of things in Italy, no matter what they may say in Paris and London, and you can judge for yourself what is likely to be the result.

This state of things, however, is as well known to the two Emperors, it is to be presumed, as to any one else, and it is safe to predict that they will take in concert, or separately, some decisive action on the subject. Some *coup d'état* is probably in course of preparation, as astounding and as unexpected as that of Villafranca.

But there is another circumstance which I confess I do not understand. From Milan to Genoa we had with us a hundred Austrian prisoners, on their way to Algiers, to work on the French fortifications. If there is any probability that the final details of the treaty are soon to be concluded, where is the necessity of going to the expense of conveying these men to such a long distance, and then bringing them directly back again? The French might hope, certainly, to retain them in Algeria as colonists, but they are still soldiers in the Austrian army, and ought to return to their ranks to serve their time out, and it will be curious, indeed, if Austria will relinquish her right upon them.

Genoa differs in its political sentiments from all other Piedmontese towns. It clings to its ancient republican *souvenirs*, and has but little political sympathy, either with VICTOR EMANUEL or the sovereignty of Sardinia. For this reason the soldiers are far from meeting the same reception here as in other Italian towns, and although they do not complain—a French soldier never complains of anything—they cannot fail to mark the difference. A wounded officer who came with me from Milan to Genoa was one of the first three French officers who rode into Milan after the battle of Magenta. They were charged with making preparations for the arrival of the Etat-Major, and as they were in a hurry, and knew they would be interrupted in the streets if they rode slowly, they galloped through the city to the hotel that had been indicated to them. They had scarcely entered the house, however, when they were surrounded by elegant ladies, who protested that the officers were committing an outrage upon their gratitude and their sense of hospitality in supposing they would allow them to stop at a hotel. They were carried off to private houses, and my companion had the good fortune to fall into the hands of a rich young widow. He remained at her house till the battle of Melagnano, was there wounded, and was carried to her house to be treated. The captain is a handsome fellow, and the reader will have no trouble in divining the result. All sorts of eternal vows were made, and the captain only returns to France *on leave of absence*. One of the other officers fell into a family where there was a daughter with a fortune of $80,000—a handsome marriage portion in this country—who fell violently in love with him, and was ready to join her fortune to his; but, for a wonder, the young man remained faithful to a less brilliant affection in France, and left the fair young Milanese in despair. The husbands and beaux of Milan are in a rage of jealousy; but what can they do? Are not the French their liberators?

The port of Genoa now contains about 250 transport ships lying snugly together in squares and streets, in the little harbor, awaiting orders. The French have here an immense amount of *provisions; the sacks of wheat and flour seem to* be numbered by the million, and they continue to *transport them toward the camp this side the* Mincio. There is but little travel, and, with the exception of officers, the hotels see but few travelers.

We came again through the battle-field of Magenta, and found it more trampled over and beaten down by visitors than it was by the hasty passage of the soldiers the day of the battle. French officers call Magenta an immense skirmish, Solferino a grand battle. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Napoleon III. and the English Government—The Aristocratic Party in England Feeding English Distrust of Napoleon—Lord Elcho's Motion Against a Congress—Town Empty—Meyerbeer's New Opera.

LONDON, Monday, July 25, 1859.

"Congress or no Congress"—that is the question which engages just now the minds of all politicians here. NAPOLEON III. is urgent that we should enter into the design, and asks how he can be expected to believe in the continuance of cordial relations on our part, if he is daily assailed *by our Press and held at a distrustful distance by* our Government? Afraid to enter rashly into the proposed European Conference, the leading members of the Cabinet have tried to propitiate their *exigeant* ally by denouncing the newspapers for their plain speaking about the Emperor; and there has been during the last few days an active correspondence going on by telegraph between the two Governments as to the possibility of coming to some agreement for a basis on which a Congress regarding Italy may be convened. Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL are conscious that we are not prepared for the consequences of a quarrel with France, which, however it might end, would entail *upon us in the first instance fearful loss and damage*. They would, therefore, temporize, and try to *make better terms for Italy than she is likely to* get if the two Emperors are left to work out for themselves the ideas interchanged at Villafranca. But a majority of the Cabinet, and, what is far more important, a majority of both Houses of Parliament, are decidedly and doggedly opposed to our being drawn, under any pretence, into diplomatic union with France. The Court and the Tories, together with the Stafford-house Whigs,—the Greys, the Grosvenors and the Gowers in all their generations and family ramifications,—hate Bonapartism, and rejoice at the favor into which it has recently fallen at home and abroad. *Their hope is in a Bourbonic restoration*; and they resolved to sever all ties of intimacy with the *imperial parvenu, whom they detest as an intruder* far more than as a despot. Lord ELCHO, the heir *to a Scotch Earldom, and a thorough-going Tory* at heart, though he affects a sort of Peelism, has given notice of a resolution for Monday next, which, if adopted by the House of Commons would disable Government from entering the proposed Congress upon any terms. There cannot be a doubt that if the House were to obey its genuine instincts it would pass this prohibitory resolution. Most of the discontented Radicals would vote for it. Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. HORSMAN, Mr ROEBUCK, Mr. LINDSAY, Lord FORMOY, would, I have reason to believe, support Lord ELCHO, not for the reasons he is likely to assign for its introduction, but as a means of showing their want of confidence in the administration. Of the forty Irish Liberals, ministers would not be able to poll twenty, if so many; and where they are to get enough to make up for the defalcations, it is not easy to conjecture. All will depend, however, on the amount of pressure put on by the Carlton Club to induce its idle men to return to town, in order to vote once more this session. The Government people either do not believe in the possibility of *their being beaten, or conceal their* apprehensions admirably; for they quite pooh-pooh the notion of Lord ELCHO's success, and talk as if they did not believe he would press his motion after all. They fancy, too, that an unendurable impression will be made on the minds of waverers by the exposition of the actual state of affairs promised by Lord JOHN RUSSELL on Thursday next. Meanwhile a curious fact has come to my knowledge within the last few hours. A member of the Commons, who is about to be made a Peer, has arranged to vacate his seat next week, but *not* until after the threatened resolution against a Congress has been disposed of. One consideration may indeed out-weigh all others, should it be openly appealed to, and that is the real or supposed danger of precipitating a rupture with LOUIS NAPOLEON. Nothing could be more derogatory to the dignity of England than to assign such a reason for not pursuing a line of policy otherwise approved of by his Parliament and people, and nothing would in point of prudence warrant the contrary.

The town is getting empty very fast. The Court is at Osborne, and the unusual heat of the weather has sent the Westenders to their country houses earlier than usual. To-night—that is about six weeks too late—MEYERBEER's new opera is to be produced at Covent Garden, under the title of "Dinorah." Those who have heard the music sung by Madame MIOLAN CARVALHO, as I have, feel no doubt as to what its reception *ought* to be. But Mr. Bull is a creature not readily caught by peculiar and intricate music; and, recollecting all the excellent things that have failed here, but which succeeded in Paris and Milan, I do not undertake to prophesy as to the event. MIOLAN is a very little woman, with a very fine and marvelously disciplined voice, brilliant and subtle to a degree in execution, but not possessing any great power or volume. It is MEYERBEER's own fault that it was not brought out before. He would insist upon rehearsal after rehearsal, regardless of audiences, being on the wane. But it will certainly be perfect in representation if perfection there is ever to be.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE DISARMAMENT OF FRANCE.

From the Daily News, July 29.

The French Government announces its purpose to replace its army and navy upon a peace footing. The execution of this measure would be the most valuable pledge that could be given for the peace of the world. It is true that the measure exists at present only in intention; true also that we do not know the extent of the reductions contemplated; and true, moreover that whatever their extent they must still leave France a mighty neighbor. But let us moderate our desires to what is possible, nor throw away a great opportunity by unreasonableness. This diminution of immense armaments is spontaneously resolved on before the armistice is a month old, and while the peace exists only in its preliminaries. It is as the sign and earnest of a pacific disposition that the worth of the announcement ought to be estimated. It will be accepted here here with candor, not indeed as a reason for foregoing the demand for those reforms in our belligerent services of which we have been made to feel the need so painfully, nor for acquiescing in a return to a state of costly inefficiency, but as a reason for dismissing the lessons of dark distrust which have of late been inculcated as the perfection of political wisdom. Credulity may betray, but confidence is the life of civilization. We are aware that in some quarters this declaration of an intention to disarm will be received as certain evidence that the plot against England has become darker and deeper. The apocalyptic interpreter would part with life sooner than give up his "little horn;" the prophets will not quietly be baulked of their promised invasion; the psychologists will insist on the soundness of their *a priori* theory of the character of LOUIS NAPOLEON; but men of the world will try and make the best of their age and of its chief actors, nor let excessive caution consume the marrow of their life. We have too much lost ground to recover to permit us to abandon the reforms we have prosecuted in our naval and military administration; but we do not aim at—the nation would deprecate—any great extension of our actual forces. What is, above all things, wanted, is a means of developing, with a rapidity corresponding to the progress of the times, that reserve of national force of the greatness of which we have so often given proof. The pursuit of improvements of this kind, such, for instance, as the institution of a system of manning the navy that should procure for us the advantage which the French derive from their *recrutement* and *inscription maritime*, cannot possibly be misconstrued in France. The pacific character of our policy is too plainly traced by our commercial interests, and by the growing disapprobation of war as a means of promoting national objects, to permit these merely defensive precautions to become temptations to aggression. It is the weakness of the professional services, in appearance, throwing the country upon itself for its own protection, which has lately done so much to disquiet the public mind here; and next to the removal of positive causes of misunderstanding between the two countries, nothing would contribute so much to the maintenance of peace as the restoration of confidence in our means of defence.

From the Times, July 29.

The *Moniteur*, of yesterday, contains the most welcome announcement that could come to English ears from a foreign land. The French Emperor has issued his orders to disarm. With the least possible delay the Army and Navy of France are to be restored to their peace establishment. The people of England reading these glad tidings will take a deep breath, such as a man takes when a crisis of apprehension is past; they will congratulate each other that the peril they dreaded has drifted away, and that they may turn back to peaceful pursuits, and to the pleasant paths of human existence. It was not in panic fear, but in grave and and disquietude, that we in this island regarded that heavy cloud, so charged with electricity, which loomed upon the near horizon. We felt that it must burst or must disperse and if it burst we had small choice in our conjectures as to where only the bolt must fall. Frankly, then, we acknowledge in this salutary determination of our neighbor and ally a proof of loyal adherence to the friendship which has united these two great nations, and gladly recognize in it a pledge of future peace to Europe. Undoubtedly, the resolution has been taken solely from consideration for the true interests of France. She has had her season of new glories, and the Emperor has gained his first crown of laurels. It is moderate and it is wise to stop while the appetite is still unsated. *Rien épuiser* is a maxim of personal economy, which is true also in public and national concerns. NAPOLEON III. has done, perhaps, less than he might once have intended to do in Italy, but he has done all that he has chosen to attempt. We will not now stop to discuss the shortcomings or to anticipate what may be the ultimate result of the new system that must be there established. Having, however, determined to close this chapter of his history, the Emperor has most wisely consulted the financial exigencies and the material advantage of his kingdom in staying the heavy expenditure of men and money, and in giving France, as we hope, a long repose from the unprofitable toil of war. We have said upon former occasions that for a war to be popular in France it must be short, and it must be successful. The war which has just closed has fulfilled both these conditions. We recognize in this disarmament the sagacity of the Emperor in gauging the temper of his people, and, for our own part, we rejoice that we may now return to security and peace. We shall, of course, in due time follow the example of our neighbor. We are, however, much behind him in the completeness of our peace establishment. There are many specks of rust yet to be rubbed away, and many mouldering works yet to be repaired. But these are merely the ordinary matters of defence. Having no idea of aggression, and being too careless of remote possibilities, we have let many things run into disrepair. The careful householder paints and papers periodically, and we have been stimulated by recent events to survey our premises and make good dilapidations. Happily, there is now no further need that this should be done in haste. We have handed the consideration of these matters over to a Commission, which is about to decide what is the permanent defensive establishment which these islands require in time of peace, as the basis whence upon an emergency a full war establishment might be quickly built up. By the report of that Commission we shall be guided, and we congratulate ourselves and our readers that we may hereafter deal with these questions dispassionately as points of mere engineering or strategic science, and without fear the the fortifications which England, like all other Powers, must necessarily keep up, are in danger of being at an early day tested by an enemy.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT ZURICH.

From the Daily News, July 29.

The clear and full statements made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON are most welcome additions to the general knowledge of the course of European diplomacy at the present moment. We may claim for the English press that it has not misled the public on any of the points touched by the Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but the rumors and allegations of the foreign journals had involved the affairs of Italy in its inextricable confusion. The speeches made last night show us Austria moody and sullen, more determined even than before the war to resist everything like an appeal to reason, to right, to the future; and her trusty friends, the members of our late Administration, confirming her in that attitude. Austria will have no Congress, because at former Congresses those terrible things, ideas, have been sometimes known to prevail. Nobody asks her to enter a Congress to be talked into giving up Venice. Her surrender of territory is defined in the peace—that being the only thing the two Emperors had authority to settle. But her pretentions to disturb Italy by destroying the inconvenient freedom of her neighbors, are matters of which any European Power is entitled to take cognizance. She dreads their discussion, and she may hinder it. It is quite probable that she may prevent the holding of a Congress, but she thereby adds nothing to her own rights nor does she diminish our right to protest against her illegal interventions.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's speech shows that Ministers have no intention of departing from the strict neutrality which they have hitherto observed. The peace will be made, as is proper, without England; but the work which lies beyond the peace—the work to which neither France nor Austria are competent, whether separately or combined, will not be shunned by England if it should appear hereafter that our influence can be usefully exerted to promote the peace of Europe and the interests of freedom. There is nothing like impatience or a desire to meddle in the attitude of the English Government. When it cannot participate with honor it can abstain with dignity. For the present it will not interfere at all; it will await the result of the negotiations of Zurich, and examine the treaty to be signed there. Again, it will not deal with the affairs of Italy in a Congress until Austria has become a party to their discussion. And lastly, it will have nothing to do with any attempt to settle Italy of which the coercion of independent States, either to form confederations or to receive back bad governors, is to be a condition. It will thus be seen that it is quite possible that there may be no Congress at all; and that, even if one should be held, we may take no part in it. But most reflecting people, we think, will agree that the right rule for our guidance is that which the Government has laid down, and that any such rule as that which Lord ELCHO is attempting to substitute for it would be an abdication of the rights and duties of England. Lord JOHN RUSSELL well said: "It would never do for the Ministers of the Crown of Great Britain, who have taken a part in every great Conference in Europe since 1815; it would never become us now suddenly, and without any reason, to withdraw from any such meeting, any such assembly of the different powers of Europe, if there is any chance that the situation of Italy may be improved, peace confirmed, and the independence of Italy secured."

The speeches of Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GLADSTONE, vigorous, elevated, statesmanlike, will convince the detractors of England, whether at home or abroad, that whatever disadvantages we suffered under the late Government, we have now a foreign policy, wise, pacific, free, and eminently national.

FRANCE.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Marseilles July 24:

"One of the local papers states that at the reception of the Diplomatic Body the Emperor treated Lord COWLEY with coolness, (*froideur*,) and that his Lordship left with an anxious countenance, which was very much remarked by all his colleagues. If this statement be true you have already been informed of it from Paris; if it be false, it is another instance of the double-faced policy adopted by the French Government, showing how the desire for peace is professed in Paris, while the most discreditable and vulgar means are resorted to in the provinces to excite the hatred of the lower classes against England, and to render a new war popular; for, of course, that statement would not have been suffered to appear in print without the sanction and instigation of the Prefecture—that is to say, the Government. Last evening the overture to 'Charles VI.' was played at one of the concert-rooms most frequented by working-men. I should mention that in order to prevent competition with the theatres, it is forbidden to sing any portion of the operas or plays at the concert-room. But when the orchestra played in the overture the air of the celebrated *refrain* I am assured by the persons present, Englishmen as well as Frenchmen, that the audience restored the original version, and sang '*Guerre aux Anglais*,' instead of the milder authorized form of '*Guerre aux Tyrans*.' The overture was encored, and the persons most conspicuous in this patriotic movement were individuals disguised in plain clothes. If this were the spontaneous expression of ill-will on the part of the Marseillais towards England it would not be worth notice, but it is the deliberate and premeditated act of the Government, through its agent, the Prefect, to excite the people to vociferate "*Guerre aux Anglais*," and that in a town which is largely indebted for its prosperity to English trade and English capital. Whether the Emperor has decided upon changing his policy towards England, the next few weeks will probably determine; but that such is his intention is the belief of the population generally.

The Continental Press on the Peace.

(Translated for the New-York Times.)

THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *Gazette de Cologne*, (Prussian,) in remarking on the Emperor's speech to the French Councils, sees in it a menace addressed to the neutral Powers. Its correspondent is full of anxiety and alarm about Prussia and England.

La *Gazette des Postes*, (Franco-German,) of Frankfort, still dreams of invasions and conquests. This journal delights in describing the sentiments of anger and resentment which it takes pleasure in supposing the different Powers of Europe feel, and does not cease to warn England, among the rest, to be on her guard. "England," it says, "has forsaken all her allies, injured all her friends; by a just recompense she will find herself deserted in the moment of danger, and this moment comes nearer and nearer; she even now has a presentiment of it."

L'Ost Deutsche Post (Austrian) analyses the Imperial address, and follows with some comments dictated more by national *amour propre* than by truth.

"The discourses addressed by NAPOLEON III. to the great *corps d'état* ought to be regarded as the proclamation to the French people to which every one should give heed. This speech is simple, straightforward and sincere. NAPOLEON III. acknowledged, without evasion, having begun the war against the wish of Europe and not having conformed to all the conditions of his programme. If we sum up this discourse we shall see that NAPOLEON confesses frankly that he was in error when he hoped to be able to localize the war. All Frenchmen to whom the interests of their country are dearer than those of a blind passion will say with the Emperor that to conquer the quadrilateral it would have been necessary to risk that which they *could have put in peril only for the safety of their* own country. It is possible that an independent Italy *might be favorable to France*, but assuredly the independence of Piedmont would not be for the advantage of its powerful neighbor. Suppose VICTOR EMANUEL master of Venice, of the Legations of the Duchies, France would have poured out so much blood only to give herself a new and a brave enemy, who fearing no longer the Cabinet of Vienna, would have taken pains to make an alliance with it. The history of the House of Savoy proves this."

The *Weser-Zeitung* (Prussian) recapitulates in this manner the feelings which display themselves through the whole empire: "The conclusion of the Peace has produced extreme surprise, and the manifesto of the Emperor to the army and to his people has aroused a feeling of great hostility towards Prussia. There is hardly a fortnight that the Austrian Press does not confound itself in protestations of friendship towards Prussia and her sovereign, and in the meantime it overwhelms us with invectives. The people, and above all the army, let their exasperation against us escape thus: 'We have made peace, but we will not put our sword in the scabbard, we will not march against Prussia; Silesia will compensate us for Lombardy.' That is the language which can be heard everywhere.

The *Gazette* of Elberfeld (Prussian) publishes an elaborate article, entitled "Who is Wrong?—Who is Right?" It treats of the two manifestos—that of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and that of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH—the one declaring that he has put an end to the war because Europe threatened him, and the other affirming that he has made peace because he was abandoned by his allies.

"It follows from all this," says the *Gazette*, "that the French Emperor has judged the situation better than the Austrian Emperor. The reasons which have brought the first to make peace were precisely those which ought to have determined the Austrian Emperor to continue the war."

The *Austrian Gazette* does not think the danger so great, and contents itself with saying, with sufficient abruptness, to Prussia, that her manœuvres will not succeed; that she will never be received by Germany as its head, and that the preponderance of Austria will come out victorious from the contest.

"Prussia can never subdue Germany, morally or materially—morally, because the German Governments are too circumspect for a foreign *propaganda* to have any chances with them; materially, because Central Germany, even abandoned by Austria, will be a match for Prussia in the contest. Not only will Austria remain in the German Confederation, but she will always be the leader in it, thanks to the simple fact that she is the strongest of German Powers." The same journal no longer thinks an Italian Confederation impossible. "Peace," says the *Gazette*, "is doubtless hampered with many difficulties; but we have full faith that they will all be smoothed away. Nothing is perfect in the works of man; and society exists only in virtue of perpetual compromises. We are not always able to exterminate our adversaries as we might wish to do. You may ravage the world with fire and sword, if you please, to secure the predominance of an exclusive principle; but you will, after all, be forced to end with a compromise at last. Why is it that history shudders at the names of TACHEMADA and ROBESPIERRE? It is because neither Jacobinism nor the Inquisition were willing to compromise. Is the Peace of Villafranca the first rotten peace of the world? The conquered has always thought he gave too much—the conqueror that he received too little. *The treaties of 1815 satisfied nobody*, but they lasted through forty-four years. Every peace is wholesome when the contracting parties act with loyalty. Every peace is rotten when, on one side or the other, it is concluded with the intention of breaking it as soon as possible.

THE ITALIAN PRESS.

The *Monitore Toscano* comments on the Emperor NAPOLEON's discourse to the great *corps d'état*. It begins in this manner:

"The peace, unforeseen, unexpected and not wished for, seemed at first to have destroyed all the benefits which the war promised us; but little by little this thought has disappeared, and it is seen that the peace has only come to carry on the object of the war. What was in fact the object of the war? to consolidate the Italian nationality; and NAPOLEON III. now announces to the world in his discourse to the State bodies of France, 'that the idea of Italian nationality is henceforth accepted by all the sovereigns of the Peninsula.' These words reveal a great and new order of things. Henceforth, everything hostile to Italian nationality becomes impossible. Submission to Austria is impossible—the Governments which served or sought to serve Austria, are impossible. FRANCIS V., of Modena; and LEOPOLD II., of Tuscany are impossible; still more impossible is FERDINAND, son of LEOPOLD, so Austrian at heart that he rushed to Solferino to fight against the Italian armies. Henceforth the bases of the peace rest on these words: 'Italian Nationality.' All that is contrary to these words has passed away forever."

Il Monitore, of Florence, speaks in the same strain. This journal says, NAPOLEON III. was right when he said, in ending his speech, that "he had not abandoned the cause which he wished to serve." He has changed the means to the end, not the end itself. He wished and he still wishes to ransom and insure the nationality of Italy. He began the work in war; he will end it in peace. Motives, independent of his own, will have made him change his road; but they have not made him recoil. He will reach his end We have no reason for doubting either his courage or his power.

The *Opinione* of Turin begins to hold the same language. "If the Emperor NAPOLEON," says the Sardinian journal, "has yielded before the peril of a general conflagration dangerous to the interests of France; if his work remains incomplete, we have yet full faith that he will fulfill it thoroughly. It is a question of time merely. The treaties of 1815 at least are gone forever. The patriotism, energy and good faith of Italy must now carry on the good work so well begun."

THE SPANISH PRESS.

The *España*, of Madrid, pronounces in these terms on the peace of Villafranca:

"NAPOLEON's prudent conduct is more glorious for him than all the victories gained in Lombardy. In making peace he has only had in view the safety of Europe, which was about to be destroyed by a terrible conflagration. This prudent conduct, noble, elevated, deserves all praise. He did not wish to unloose revolution in order to triumph over his enemies. Any glory, however great, any advantageous result, whatever it might be to France, whatever it might be to Europe, could not have lessened this dreadful responsibility. Revolution, when it comes of itself, is a great calamity; when it is provoked it is the greatest of crimes,—the crime against humanity, (*lèse humanité*.) The moderation of the Emperor NAPOLEON has saved France and Europe."

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

News from California and Central America.

$1,863,691 IN TREASURE.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY commanding, from Aspinwall via Key West, arrived last night. She left Aspinwall on the night of the 2d inst., and Key West on the morning of the 7th.

The news by the *Star of the West* had been partially anticipated by the *North Star*, which left Aspinwall on the 3d, and whose advices will be found on the second page of this morning's TIMES.

Left in port at Aspinwall the United States Steamer frigate *Roanoke* and frigate *St. Louis*—crews all well.

By the *Star of the West* we notice the arrival of the celebrated running horse *Comet*, which has made such fast time over the California courses.

We are indebted to Purser PATTERSON, of the *Star of the West*, for the usual favors, promptly rendered.

TREASURE LIST PER STAR OF THE WEST.

Am. Ex. Bank	$175,500	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	5,700
Wells, Fargo & Co.	283,500	John Phelan	16,500
Freeman & Co.	19,387	W. T. Coleman & Co.	38,200
Wm. Hoge & Co.	51,308	D. Hamburger	4,320
L. von Hoffman & Co	75,000	Scholle & Bros.	32,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	164,019	J. Straus Bros & Co.	70,320
Howland & Aspinwall	8,096	Ross, Falconer & Co	37,400
Rich'd Patrick	30,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	15,800
Metropolitan Bank	15,000	R. Meader	5,000
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	12,000	J. Durand & Co.	3,411
Taaffe, McCahill & Co	43,500	Epstinger & Co.	4,250
Janson, Bond & Co.	36,000	W. Heller & Co.	10,000
James Patrick & Co.	80,000	J. Goldsmith & Co.	23,300
A. Jakobi & Co.	25,000	J. H. Coghill	12,312
J. S. Parker & Son	7,500	Turner & Bro.	2,000
C. W. Crosby	11,600	H. Cohn & Co.	21,000
A. Belmont	116,000	Scheffelin, Bros. & Co	5,000
P. Naylor	10,000	Butcher & Bro.	14,020
Jennings & Brewster	14,000	W. C. Stevenson	1,065
Roberts, Morrison & Co.	29,000	J. B. Wier	20,750
L. Kinstein & Bro.	5,743	Neustadter Bros.	14,750
F. Curtis & Co.	3,120	Order	[illegible]
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	Total	$1,860,277
E. Kelly & Co.	75,500	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Kesley, Byrne & Co.	4,500	Conley & Kirk	$1,630
A. Rich & Bro.	6,000	W. M. Mayer	400
W. Seligman & Co.	54,000	Order	1,384
Treadwell & Co.	20,000	Total	$3,414
J. B. Newton & Co.	18,000	Totals	$1,863,691
J. Heller & Bro.	14,160		

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Grave-Digging Excitement at Chiriqui—The Collins Steamers—Business of the Panama Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859.

The grave-digging excitement has suffered no diminution since my last, although there have been no new arrivals from Chiriqui. Natives and foreigners continue to flock to the old Indian country in such numbers that our streets are getting to be rather bare of "gentlemen of leisure." During the last week three schooners, with 150 men, have left, and three more vessels are up for passengers, and will be full. From Bocas del Toro, on the Atlantic, I hear that pretty much the whole town has pulled up stakes and crossed over to Chiriqui. There must be at least two thousand persons on the spot. The *Josefa*, which sailed from here a fortnight ago, with the first load of adventurers, is expected back within eight or ten days, and then I shall no doubt be enabled to send you some interesting information in regard to this curious gold discovery.

Mr. POWER, of the *Star* here, who has studied with great care the history of the Isthmus and its past and present population, remarks, in the course of an interesting article on the discoveries at Chiriqui:

"Whether the 'huacas' from which the golden ornaments now being extracted, were the burial places of the people who, at the time of the discovery of America inhabited the country, it is extremely difficult to say. The fact of golden eagles, such as those spoken of by COLUMBUS, being found in great numbers, would almost lead to the conclusion that they were of the same race, for it is not probable that those people, whose respect for their dead is mentioned by all early Spanish historians, would have plundered the graves of any previous tribe; and the fact of many images in the form of frogs or toads having also been found, not only in gold but also in their earthenware utensils would strengthen the idea, because the worship of lower animals was not uncommon, and an old writer tells us expressly that 'they held the toad to be, as they said, "the lord of the waters," and therefore they were very compassionate with it, and dreaded by any accident to kill a toad, though, as has been found the case with other idolaters, they were ready in times of difficulty to compel a favorable hearing from the pretended deities; for they were known to keep their toads with great care under an earthen vessel, and to whip them with little switches when there was a scarcity of provisions or a dearth of rain. It is remarkable that both in the graves of the Peruvians and in the Indian sepulchres in Nicaragua figures of toads have been frequently found, which fact points to some similarity of religion at least among a people spread over so vast an extent of country. On the other hand there are not wanting persons who, having investigated the subject, assign to these graves an antiquity as great as the picture-written memorials of COPAN and PALENQUE; but as yet we have not seen among the images or embossed work received here any specimens that bear resemblance to the drawings of STEPHENS or KINGSBOROUGH. Near Calderas, in Chiriqui, exists a large block of stone, engraved with curious hieroglyphics, and it is said that in the forests are to be found ruins and sculptures similar to those of Central America. These, doubtless, were the work of the mysterious people who left such wonderful traces of their presence throughout the American continent; but that the 'huacas' in which the golden images are found, are remains of the same race, appears to us to want confirmation.

One thing is certain—whoever the people were, the gold from which the ornaments they used was made was produced in the country in which they lived, and evidently in great abundance, the richest localities being according to all accounts the Atlantic slope of the Veraguas mountains, and probably the district watered by the rivers that flow from the same range into the Pacific between the entrance of the David River and the Gulf of Dulce. The accounts of the rich mines of Tisengal and La Estrella, of Concepcion, Santa Fé, Trinidad, and Belen, are still traditionary in the country, and it can scarcely be doubted that the excitement caused by the discoveries in the *huacas* will draw a class of intelligent and enterprising miners to the country, who will not rest content with such slight explorations, but search for and discover the long hidden sources from which the Indians derived their supply."

I do not believe, with Mr. POWER, that there are any "long-hidden sources" from which the Indians procured gold in "great abundance." The gold found in these "huacas" is probably the accumulation of many hundreds of years, and was doubtlessly found in small particles and scales, in no greater abundance than it is now found in Choco and Antioquia, and indeed in almost every part of New-Granada. It is not likely gold will ever be discovered in this country in sufficient quantities to pay such wages as are calculated upon by the gold-diggers of the present day. The fact that the old *Spaniards* found large quantities of gold in their first settlement of the country, is no proof of its great abundance—for a great part of it was robbed from the chiefs who had been a long time accumulating it, and a still greater portion was undoubtedly robbed from these same Indian "huacas."

The announcement that the Panama Railroad Company has bought the magnificent ships of the Collins line, and intends to run them in connection with the fast and splendid ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has created quite a sensation in our generally quiet community. In October, the era of nine and twelve days' passages from New-York to Aspinwall, and twenty-five days to California, will be ended. Nineteen days will suffice, with these ships, for the whole route; and this will make the route from New-York to San Francisco two days shorter than any other route, and two days shorter than any other route can be made, without the expenditure of more millions than any new Company will venture to invest in the business. To say that with these arrangements the United States mails must pass this Isthmus, would be superfluous; for the merchants and business men on both oceans will have the mails by the shortest and most reliable route.

In glancing over the books of the Panama Railroad Company, I gleaned a few statistics of their business for the first six months of the present year, from which it appears it is largely on the increase. From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1859, the number of passengers over the road amounted to 20,215, being 3,140 more than in the corresponding six months of 1858. Gold, $22,207,841 84; silver, $5,849,864; jewelry, $257,418 31, United States mails, 430,176 pounds; British mails, 23,760; freight, 15,000 tons.

Last week eight or ten prisoners escaped from the jail here, the guards having been bribed, it is said, by TOM EDWARDS, a notorious character on this coast, from New-York, who wished to free two Costa Ricans, who were imprisoned for robbing Madame MAYER of a large lot of jewelry, and of whom TOM is charged with having been the accomplice.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* sailed from Panama for Realejo on the 29th July to relieve the *Cyane*. The *Vandalia* is still in the Bay. The *Merrimac* and *Saranac* are on the South coast. The *Roanoke* and *St. Louis* in Aspinwall. The *Jamestown* and *Preble* are at San Juan del Norte.

Our San Francisco Correspondence.

The Opposition Steamers—The Congressional Election in Oregon—Politics in California—Mining News—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 20, 1859.

Two steamers leave our port to-day for Panama—the *Golden Age*, of the mail line, and the *Uncle Sam*, of the opposition. Neither of them carry a full compliment of passengers, or anything like it, notwithstanding that the fare is ridiculously low. The *Uncle Sam* is expected to connect with the *North Star* at Panama, and her passengers will probably reach New-York several days after those by the mail steamer. By the way, if any passengers left New-York by the *North Star* on her first trip to Aspinwall, they must have been kept over a fortnight on the Isthmus, for no opposition steamer from Panama is expected here before the 30th inst.

Among the passengers who leave us to-day, is Mr. JOHN T. HOWARD, of your City, of the former house of HOWARD & SON. Mr. H. has been here for some months looking after valuable interests in connection with Col. FREMONT's Mariposa estates—the prospects of which are looking up very brightly since the recent settlement of differences between the several parties in interest. COLLINS, the Irish actor, and Miss FANNY MORANT, also start for New-York to-day. The latter—although she has never had an opportunity to appear in this State in the style of pieces best adapted to her abilities—leaves a very favorable impression upon those who have witnessed her performances. It is understood that she is under engagement with Mr. CONNER for a professional tour of the United States.

Our politicians are still very much exercised by the uncertainty hanging over the Congressional election in Oregon. We have as yet no official statement of the result, and rumor one day elects LOGAN, (Republican,) and the next gives the victory to STOUT. Passengers by the *Northerner* which left Portland on the 8th, state that just before the steamer left the wharf there, official returns had been received from all the counties save Umpqua and Coose; and that unofficial reports represented the former to have given 97 of a majority for LOGAN, and Coose 30 majority for him; and if these reports be correct, he will be declared elected by about 40 majority. Just now the chances seem to favor him most decidedly. In any event, the result of the election is a severe rebuke to the Administration, and shows that the power of Senator "Joe" LANE is broken. Oregon, probably, may be set down as a Republican State in the future.

There is nothing new in political affairs in this State since my last, except that the Independent Peoples' Party of San Francisco are rapidly pushing forward their movements for the Fall campaign, with a bright prospect of renewed success. They have passed resolutions against fusing with the Douglas Democrats or any other political organization; and those of their present city officers who were tendered renominations at the hands of the Broderick men have declined acceptance unless they are nominated by the people, independent of party.

The news from our mines continue, to be very flattering. The recent discoveries on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevadas seem to be quite as rich as reported at first. One small company of miners are making from four to six hundred dollars per day. If water can be supplied to the Washoe mines, they will afford profitable employment to thousands of laborers for a long time to come. In Gold Cañon, also, (over towards Carson Valley,) one company, on Wednesday of last week, took out about $1,000 in less than half a day's washing with a common rocker.

Miners working in the old Dunning claim on the San Andreas "Old Channel," struck upon a crevice near the rim of the channel, which turns out to be very rich. From two pans of dirt they obtained 25¼ ounces. The gold is quite coarse—in pieces weighing from $10 to $16 and $20. In the evening, the same amount was taken out in pans—making in all $1,000 for a day's work. The same day the above lucky strike was made, a Mr. Adams obtained $15 from a single pan of dirt in LAYE & Co.'s Union Tunnel claim. It is evident that our mines are not yet "worked out."

Some very rich strikes have lately been made at Camanche Camp and Sand Hill, Calaveras County. DIKE & Co. obtained $48 to a pan; from six pans, $160. HENRY SIDDONS washed up, at Sand Hill, on Saturday last, $1,100—the proceeds of five days' sluicing, four hands being engaged.

EMMA COURTAINE, the actress, (formerly Miss GRATTAN,) has commenced a suit against her husband, WILLIAM HENRY COURTAINE, to obtain a decree of divorce. She alleges that they intermarried at Liverpool, England, in November, 1854, and that defendant had been guilty of habitual intemperance, and has failed to provide her with the necessaries of life. It is also alleged, that a child, aged three years and a half, issue of the marriage, is now living and in the custody of defendant. A prayer is made that the care of this infant be given to plaintiff, and the bonds of matrimony dissolved.

A decision has been rendered by Judge HARRIS at Sacramento in a very singular divorce case—being the suit of LIZZIE C. CASE vs. GARDNER CASE. Plaintiff charges CASE with marrying a woman while plaintiff was his legal wife, and for that cause demands a divorce on the ground of adultery. The defendant admits that he lived with the plaintiff, and had two children by her, but asserts that she was not his wife, not having been married. The plaintiff proved that CASE lived with her twelve years or more, and always called her his wife, but she failed to prove that she had been legally married, and as she demanded a divorce on the ground of adultery, to grant it would be admitting that CASE was married to her, which she failed to prove, and which he denies on oath. For this reason, the bill of plaintiff is dismissed, with costs.

Decrees of divorce were granted in Sacramento on Friday—ELIZABETH A. BIRD from WM. BIRD; CATHARINE B. WOLF from BENJ. WOLF.

One JOHN SWEARS has instituted an action for libel against the *Bulletin* proprietors, laying his damages at $10,000, because of their publication of the facts appearing before the Police Court, in the matter of a recent difficulty with his wife, in which the latter charged him with shameful brutality.

On 9th July, a man named F. P. DONNOVAN was killed by a man named KING, at HILL's boarding-house, at the Pine-Tree Vein, Bear Valley. The difficulty occurred at the dinner table, and originated in a dispute about hauling quartz. The lie passed, when DONNOVAN struck his opponent. Plates and other missiles were then used, and finally they clinched. DONNOVAN being the stoutest man, got the advantage, and beat KING pretty badly, when KING called on the spectators to separate them. Afterwards they renewed the quarrel, and DONNOVAN struck him again. KING seized a large carving-knife, and DONNOVAN told him if he wanted to fight with weapons he would fight him that way, and started for his pistol. On his return KING had also procured one, and the shooting commenced. Six shots were fired, two of which from KING's pistol took effect on DONNOVAN, one in his breast and the other in his side, from which he shortly died. KING gave himself up, was examined and acquitted.

On the 18th inst., a young man in the employ of WELLS, FARGO & Co., at Mokelumne Hill, named CHARLES F. BROOK, 18 years of age, committed suicide in the office, being alone at the time, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He was a very exemplary young man, and no cause can be assigned for the act.

PETER McCOFFREY, cook, and CHARLES LEROY, baker, at the Yreka Bakery, had a difficulty at Yreka, on the 16th. McCOFFREY struck LEROY in the breast with a fork, when LEROY stabbed him in the heart with a knife, killing him instantly. LEROY assisted to lay out the body of McCOFFREY, and then gave himself up to the Marshal, alleging that the killing was in self-defence. He is in jail.

Miss GOODYEAR, a maiden lady, 52 years of age, committed suicide in Sacramento yesterday, by hanging herself. She had been partially insane for some time past, and has been closely watched, as she had attempted, or threatened suicide before.

A little girl 10 years of age, daughter of Mr. C. WEBB, of Lexington, Santa Clara County, was burned to death last week, in consequence of the explosion of a can of camphene, from which she was attempting to replenish a lamp. The flames also communicated to the dwelling, and burned it, with all its contents to the ground.

THOMAS DOYLE, a teamster, was killed, near Knight's Ferry, on the 13th. He attempted to mount his horse while under way, but his foot missed the stirrup and he was thrown under the wheels of his wagon, which crushed him to death almost instantly. DOYLE emigrated from Chicago, Ill., in '49 or '50, and has a sister residing in Columbia.

As a salute was being fired on the 10th, welcoming Senator BRODERICK on his arrival at Nevada, a charge exploded prematurely, killing the gunner BARNEY PARKER, and seriously injuring an assistant named MURPHY.

HENRY JELLY was killed, on 8th July, while working in the mining claims of JONES & BECK, at Moore's Flat, Nevada County, by being caught and buried in a large quantity of mud and water that rushed down the ground-sluice.

CLAYTON TWEED, formerly from Chester County, Penn., was killed on the 11th July, at Gopher Hill,

[Continued on Eighth Page

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

REVOLUTION IN CARTHAGENA.

THE CHIRIQUI GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Later from California and Oregon.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star*, Capt. Jones, arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, having left that place on the 3d inst.

The steamship *North Star* left New-York July 20, and reached Aspinwall on the 29th—three days and six hours in advance of the *Star of the West*.

By this arrival we have Panama papers to the 3d inst. The local news is of no importance.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* sailed from Panama on the 29th of July for Realejo.

The Chiriqui gold discoveries form the topic of discussion in the Panama papers. The schooner *Caroline* had sailed for the region with fifty passengers on board, and another vessel was shortly to leave.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says:

"Letters received in this city from David, dated July 11, state that the people from all directions continue to flock to the gold diggings, and that the yield of gold obtained from the 'huacas' continues undiminished. The Prefect of the department informs the Governor that the elections (for Procurador, &c.) did not take place on the day appointed, as no electors appeared at the poll, all being too busily engaged in the grave diggings."

By the West Indian mail, intelligence had been received of a revolutionary movement at Carthagena. The liberal party, on the 23d of July, pronounced against the authorities in consequence of the new law of election. A party of them on the night of the 24th of June, attacked the jail and captured the guard. From thence they proceeded to the residence of Señor Juan Jose Nieto, ex-Governor, and induced him to accept the provisional rule of the State. Señor Calvo, the actual Governor, was in the interior at the time, and had not returned.

Señor Nieto had issued a proclamation under date of July 26, calling a public meeting of the citizens on that day.

The advices from the Southern Coast are no later than those received by the *Northern Light*.

The English are making great exertions to free the steamer *Paramatta*, now lying on the reef, sixty miles from St. Thomas. They have thrown overboard almost the entire cargo, and a number of divers are engaged in blowing up the coral rock around and about her.

We receive by the *North Star* San Francisco advices to the 20th ult.,—five days later than previous advices by the Overland Mail.

We are indebted to the Express Companies of Freeman & Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co. for late papers.

NEW-GRANADA.

News from Bogota—Revolution in Carthagena.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859.

We have dates from Bogota to the 13th July, but there was in that capital nothing new of interest.

On the 25th July, while the British steamer *Trent* lay in the port of Carthagena, Mr. Bernal, the British Consul, who was dining on board, received news that a "revolution" had broken out in the city, and on proceeding on shore found that a few persons, headed by Juan Jose Nieto, calling themselves Liberals, had deposed the State authorities and taken possession of the Government. There was no fighting or opposition. Nieto's party, after parading the streets for a while, marched to the quarters of the armed police and demanded their weapons, which they delivered over at once. The next day Nieto issued the following proclamation:

The Provisional Government to the Inhabitants of Carthagena:

Citizens: The time has arrived, in this State, to substitute a new order of things for that which now exists, so contrary to the federal system the people have adopted. Above all, let us not be alarmed, for great enterprises are never accomplished by crime; you may rest assured the rights of all shall be respected. I make these promises because my antecedents give me the right to be believed.

After the happy result we have obtained, it only remains for the sovereign and united people to convoke a meeting for the day, at 12 o'clock, at the Consistorial, to take such measures as our situation may require. JUAN JOSE NIETO.

Carthagena, July 26, 1859.

Capt. Lewis, of the British steamer *Thames*, who gives me the foregoing information, says the city—when he left on the 26th, bore its usual quiet appearance, with the exception that a few armed men were parading the streets, and a couple of old field-pieces had been planted on the Plaza. A report was prevalent that the Revolutionists had seized the Bogota mail, but had let it pass, after taking $8,000 Government money from it.

It is quite true that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists among the people, in consequence of the late centralizing measures of President Ospina and his Congress, or at least these are made the pretexts for opposition; but I doubt very much if a successful revolution can be gotten up against him. The revolutionists of Carthagena counted upon the support of Gen. Mosquera, Governor of the State of Cauca, but I doubt much if they get it.

The *St. Mary's* has gone to Realejo; the *Vandalia* is still in port; the *Merrimac* is at Callao, and the *Saranac* daily expected at Panama. The *Roanoke* and *St. Louis* are at Aspinwall. The *Jamestown* and *Preble* at San Juan del Norte, and the *Cyane* at San Juan del Sur.

The gold excitement about the "grave diggings" still continues, although we have had no animals from Chiriqui the past fortnight. It is calculated that there must be 2,000 persons on the spot. About 150 had gone from Panama. F. W. R.

OUR ASPINWALL CORRESPONDENCE.

Aspinwall, N. G., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

Believing that the opposition steamer *North Star* would be the first to land their passengers at the wharf in New-York, I neglected to write by the *Moses Taylor*.

The Isthmus, as usual, affords very little news of vital importance, or of interest to the general reader. We have, however, the startling announcement that a revolution has broken out among the live "greasers" of Carthagena.

There is some little excitement still in regard to the "Huacas" of the dead Indians of Chiriqui, yet the spasms which afflicted the inhabitants at the first are growing "beautifully less" day by day, and the end will be brass and ashes—if we may judge by the wind.

The British are trying their utmost to extricate their steamer, the *Paramatta*, from the reef. Divers are engaged blowing up the coral around her, and if they do not blow her up with it they may float her again. The cargo is almost completely a loss; as they relieve her of it they throw it over at San Juan; they continue to doubt the opening of the "Transit de Nicaragua," and to denounce both the Commodores and the Administration for suffering it to remain so long closed and neglected. The American citizens there who have interests in the country, despair of ever hearing of the knotted imbroglio being severed and settled.

The *Jamestown* is still cruising off the harbor for filibusters; considerable sickness is reported to be on board. The English gunboat *Rattler* is likewise on the *qui vive* for the "gray-eyed man of destiny."

The *Roanoke* and *St. Louis* are in this harbor, and with quite a number of Isthmus-fever cases on board, this being one out of the fifty-two weeks of rainy weather here, and when the malaria has free play, and is no respecter of persons, and falling alike indifferently upon the just and the unjust, like our torrents of rain.

The *Uncle Sam*, with four hundred passengers, has arrived at Panama. They will embark again on board of the *North Star*, for New-York, this evening, and will most likely, should no accident prevent, reach the Empire City some days ahead of the *Star of the West*, the Mail boat.

THE CHIRIQUI GOLD DISCOVERIES.

A letter received by the Panama *Star* from Carlos Wheeler, dated June 24, though rather out of date, contains a few items worth transcribing:

"An old half-caste Indian, who lives in Dolega (Rosano Diaz, whom you probably know,) and who has been in the habit of digging up Indian graves for the sake of the earthenware and *piedras de moler* generally found therein, took it into his head to dig a little deeper, which brought him to the real grave where the body is deposited in a coffin of rudely fixed stones, and there he found the skeleton of the deceased, together with a beautifully worked 'bat' in gold. Since then it has been ascertained that every grave contains gold images in more or less number, the earthenware and other articles having been buried only half way down, and this explains why up to the present time so few of the remains of the bodies had been found in the graves. One man took out of one grave in one day $1,000 worth of things, among which were three gold plates, of the size of desert plates, and the thickness of a stout tin plate, an eagle of the size of a span, and many other animals and insects beautifully manufactured.

This is the richest grave that has been found as yet, but some have been opened that have not produced something. The old man who made the discovery kept his secret for some time, and it is reported that he succeeded in accumulating about $4,000. The place where the first discovery was made is called Bugaba, situated on the other side of the river Piedra on the road toward the Costa Rica frontier, but as the whole of the foot of the Cordilleras, in Chiriqui, is full of 'huacas,' it will take many hundred people during many years, before the whole will be dug up. The finding of so much worked-up gold in the 'huacas' is a positive proof that the country must be very rich in gold, and I have no doubt that as soon as the above facts become known to the real mining public, rich and extensive deposits of the ore will be discovered.

The rivers are now very high and most of them impassable owing to the rains, otherwise more persons would have started for the diggings. People who come to work here must expect to rough it, live on tasajo (dried beef) and plantains, and sleep in the open air; it is no easy matter to dig holes eight or ten feet deep and remove large stones.

All kinds of ghost stories are afloat among the natives, who report hearing unearthly noises and tamboros (drums) in the Cordilleras, which they attribute to His Sable Majesty who does not wish the graves to be molested."

A correspondent of the same paper, who is evidently familiar with the locality in which the discoveries have been made, writes as follows:

"The discovery is a very interesting one in many points of view. The possession of such a quantity of the precious metal must inevitably tend to improve the industrial prosperity of that province, populate the country, and eventually lead to the discovery of the mines from which the gold has been originally obtained, and which can only be in the adjacent Cordilleras.

They further show the universality of that belief in immortality, which like geological strata, we find in the new world as well as in the old. From the tumulus which contained the warrior, his horse and his drinking cup, to be used again in the halls of Odin of our Scandinavian ancestors, to the playthings of the Indian children, now brought to light in the "Huacas" of Chiriqui; the earthen barrows of ancient Troy, Greece and Scythia in the steppes of Tartary; (where two corpses were found wrapped in sheets of gold weighing 40 pounds,) the mounds of the valley of the Mississippi and the table lands of Mexico—all speak the same sentiment; and it is to be regretted that no intelligent artist and "correspondent" is present at Chiriqui to depict and record the nature and form of these interesting relics of lost tribes, as modern avarice shall have destroyed the only hieroglyphics that remain to us of their industry, their hopes and fears about a future existence.

The ancient burying grounds are indicated in various ways—some have a heap of stones piled up rudely over the grave, others are shown by a piece of the column of basaltic rock, placed in the centre, some have a circle of stones inclosing the grave. They are found everywhere throughout the Province, from the shores of the Lagoon of Chiriqui to the islands of the Pacific. They exist in the deepest valleys and along the highest recesses of the Cordilleras. Such as have been opened hitherto in the wooded plains produced but little gold. They were probably an agricultural race, and the utensils of the dead were in relation thereto. The present discovery has taken place near two villages called Boqueron and Bujaba, westward towards Punta Burica and Golfo Dulce. The plains thence become heavily wooded. Trees of large girth are found over the "huacas." The data as to their age is by no means precise. That they were before the conquest is plain enough, seeing that the conquerors respected neither the temples of God, nor the repose of the dead, if gold was to be gained.

These tribes then, were well acquainted with the precious metal, and shew a great deal of ingenuity and taste in the working of it into favorite images and figures of reptiles and tigers. I have myself traced these graves in happy ignorance, some years ago, to the shores of Golfo Dulce, and if the gold mines are found they will probably be about the headwaters of the Chiriqui Viejo, or the abandoned gold mines of Tisingal, which used to give the King of Spain an annual fifth of 230,000 castellanos of gold. These mines were located somewhere between Bocas del Toro and Golfo Dulce. The enmity of the Buccaneers, combined with the Mosquito Indians, is said to have caused their abandonment.

Chiriqui, judging from its dead, must have been an exceedingly populous country, and while the present few inhabitants are rejoicing over the spoils of aboriginal industry and superstition, it is to be hoped that the discovery may lead to a better knowledge of the resources of the country and the development thereof.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Bark Messenger Bird and her Captain.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 20.

We have gone to considerable trouble for the purpose of placing before our readers a statement of facts in relation to the missing bark *Messenger Bird*, Capt. John H. Dales, which "turned up" at Tahiti about the middle of May last. There has been about this vessel and the mysterious proceedings of her master, a great deal of speculation in the commercial community, and every fact or even rumor in relation to her will be read with interest. It is known that the Captain has run off with the vessel; that he has appropriated the cargo, and traversed oceans unlawfully; he has committed unauthorized acts, which jeopardize the rights and property of others, and some of the most complicated questions of mercantile law arise out of his transactions; so that, should the *Messenger Bird* be seized and brought into a Court, its name would be known almost as long as Admiralty law, and the name of Dales be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest barrators of modern times. For these reasons it is interesting to give all that can be gleaned concerning the wanderer and her bold Captain.

Unfortunately, our information is scant. The mate of the vessel and the steward, who left her at Tahiti and arrived here on the ship *William* on Tuesday evening, are not very well posted, and it is evident from their conversation that Capt. Dales attended to his affairs himself—making few confidants, and intrusting no person with his secrets. Some points, however, can be made out from their accounts of the matter, and we give them as they were given to us. The steward, a young man, states that he shipped at Providence for a voyage to Rio de Janeiro, and other ports of South America, and back to the United States. He is not able to give the length of time for which he shipped, nor to state any but a few particulars of the contract made with him. He says that the vessel proceeded to near Richmond and took on board over 3,000 barrels of flour, and 250 half barrels, and proceeded to Rio, where it lay about five weeks, in the neighborhood of Christmas time. There the flour was unshipped and a cargo of coffee taken on board, besides a quantity of money.

At that place the mate, second mate, carpenter, and several sailors were discharged, and several others taken on board. A sailor named John Williams, who had shipped before the mast, was promoted to be mate and acted in that capacity till the vessel reached Tahiti. From Rio the vessel proceeded to Terra del Fuego, where she stopped to take in wood, and then proceeded to Valparaiso, where some six hundred bags of coffee were disposed of, more money taken on board, and the vessel proceeded to Tahiti, where she arrived about May 14. It was supposed by the crew that she was bound for San Francisco; but it soon became evident that this port was not her destination, and the steward left her and here his story ends. During the whole course of the voyage he knew nothing of the captain's intentions. He merely saw what took place as it passed before his eyes. He saw large quantities of silver on board but that was all he knew about it.

The mate, who could tell much, probably, if so disposed, thinks that Capt Dales will "turn up all right" in the course of a few months, in one of the great commercial cities of the Atlantic, though he admits that the proceedings were not exactly lawful ones. He says that Dales has a "pile" of money, and will soon have much more, and that will cure much that is rank; but it may be remarked that a late spree has somewhat muddled up his perception, and consequently his views must be received with grains of allowance. According to the views he has been pleased to communicate, he shipped at Norfolk for Rio and the western seaboard of South (?) America. At Rio he was promoted to be mate. He received and receipted for a large amount of bullion and coin at Rio and Valparaiso, but the amount he is unable to give. When in the Southern Pacific, he supposed that he was coming to San Francisco, (for which port the vessel cleared at Valparaiso,) but upon weighing anchor at Tahiti the captain took him aft and gave him "some information," whereupon he replied by telling the captain to order round the boat and put him ashore.

The information is supposed to have been the intended voyage of the captain, and a liberal offer, but the mate answered that he was going to San Francisco, and would not proceed further in the affair. In the meanwhile, a portion of the cargo of coffee, said to be 1,200 bags of 160 pounds each, had been transhipped from the *Messenger Bird* to the *William*, and in this latter vessel the mate took passage for this port, leaving Capt. Dales to prosecute his voyage without him.

The mate states that the captain used him well, paid him promptly, and paid his passage, as well as that of the steward, to San Francisco, and it seems to be for those reasons that he does not like to say much that might compromise him. It seems from his conversation, that he brought a package of papers to this city, and left them at a certain place; but that is all he is willing to state about it. It is his impression that Dales was involved in some manner in this city, and did not wish to come here.

The report that the vessel proceeded from Tahiti to Sydney, he laughs at; but does not know or is unwilling to state where she did go. All that could be gathered in relation to this part of the subject, was that the captain had sold the vessel, that he would soon leave her, that she would be seized and sold, that her cargo of coffee would amount to nothing—for it seems that it was not good in the beginning, and got damaged at the Horn—and that the captain would take another conveyance for the place at which he might choose to stop. There was one passenger, who went by the name of Cunningham, and he seems to have had a hand in the business.

Capt. Dales is said to be a Virginian, an educated, good business man, and was once a lieutenant in the United States Navy. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters, one about 14, and the other about 10 years of age. He is said to have relatives in this city, and it is supposed that the package above referred to was intended for them. The exact nature and extent of his offences are as yet unknown; but that much is wrong is plain. At Tahiti, it is reported, he rubbed off the word *Bird*, and his bark sailed under the name of the *Messenger*; but this may have been due to some repairs, involving the destruction of that portion of the vessel bearing the word *Bird*.

It is estimated that he left Tahiti with nearly 2,500 bags of coffee, and in the neighborhood of $40,000 in money. How he is to make the additional "pile" which the note speaks of, remains to be seen. It is stated, however, that his crew are all Dutch, and say "Yaw" to everything he orders, so that, whatever may be his plans, they are likely to be carried out.

As for the coffee, which arrived in the *William*, and for which Capt. Dales is said to have received an advance at Tahiti, a replevin suit has been commenced against it in the Twelfth District Court, by John Ganzer, and it was seized last evening, under process to the Sheriff. Mr. Ganzer alleges that there are 1,200 bags—that they belong to him—and that they are worth $25,000.

Review of the San Francisco Markets.

From the Bulletin, July 20.

A very limited business has been transacted in this market during the past fortnight. An active trade is not usually looked for during the month of July, and the causes to which we referred in our last fortnightly review, have continued to restrict operations, and to make business of little importance. But few fluctuations in prices are to be noted, rates having been nominally sustained without the opportunity of determining the actual condition of the market, owing to the default of buyers.

Holders of goods have been obliged to refrain from forcing sales by the certainty that they could not dispose of them without great sacrifices. The usual method of forcing goods at auction has also been less resorted to, it being evident that a further decline in prices would result from any attempts to realize. The aggregate transactions therefore, are of little moment, and afford but limited material for a review.

Within the past thirty days there have been but five arrivals from domestic Atlantic ports. A number of vessels have consequently in the meanwhile been considered due, and at the present time there is a large accumulation of merchandise liable to be placed upon the market at any moment. This circumstance has, to some extent, prevented the country trade from sending forward orders, and made the city jobbers disinclined to purchase from stocks already in store. It is the prevailing impression that, upon the receipt of the quantity of goods that are now due, the market will go still lower, while none are so sanguine as to anticipate that a change to the disadvantage of buyers can ensue from the offering of additional supplies.

In addition to this incentive to the country trade to refrain from calling upon us at present for goods, the dullness usual to the season prevails, and a large indebtedness on the part of interior traders to their business connections in this city exists, which will require liquidation before operations can be resumed. The deficiency in the latter respect we are inclined to attribute more to the custom of settling up old accounts when new bills are incurred than to any positive disability on their part to meet their engagements. The funds will most likely be forthcoming to square up old bills as soon as new ones shall require to be incurred, but a settlement will be essential to the renewal of business.

Without expressing an opinion as to the probable course of our market upon the opening of the Fall trade, we may venture the suggestion that its condition, to the termination of the period when active operations of the season shall cease with the setting in of the rains, can by no possibility be accepted by parties at the East as an occasion to resume shipments. We infer that there has been a desirable cessation on their part since the 1st inst., and that there will be during the Fall trade with us a moderate revival in prices, or at least that goods will become salable at some price.

But no hope can be indulged of even alleviating the very serious losses that must in any event be incurred, if upon the first faint revival of trade parties here plunge into unwarrantable speculations, or others abroad take it for granted that they can find a profitable market for shipments until the old stocks here shall be relieved by consumption.

For quite a period of late we have had occasion also to speak of the heavy stocks of East India and Chinese products. These continue to be augmented with a *declining tendency in prices*. Such goods as are supplied to us from European ports are now in excessive supply, but the immense glut of American merchandise, while it keeps the market depressed and renders money scarce, prevents any activity in imports that otherwise would be having fair profits.

Later from Oregon.

Advices from Portland are to the 8th of July, and from Victoria to the 13th.

The Portland *Advertiser*, friendly to the Administration, gives Stout's majority at 44, with Coos and Curry Counties to hear from. These latter are claimed by both parties.

General Harney, accompanied by his staff, visited Victoria, on the 9th inst. He came on the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*. On landing he was saluted from the Fort.

News from Australia.

We have received Sydney papers to April 16.

Two thousand five hundred and sixty-six ounces of Gold was shipped from Sydney, April 14, by the mail steamer *Malta*.

The Government of New-South Wales have announced their intention of recommending to the Legislature the purchase and management of the Alpacas. The entire flock is to be purchased for $15,000, and £1,000 per annum appropriated for their management, in order to prevent their removal from the colony.

An interview took place, March 8, between the Governor of New Zealand and a number of native chiefs, in reference to the land question. The chiefs were divided as to selling their lands. Te Teira, a prominent man among the natives, said, during the interview: "Listen, Governor. I will not permit the sale. Waitara is in my hands. I will not give it up. I will not! I will not! I will not!" and turning to his tribe, added: "Arise, let us go;" whereupon he and his followers abruptly withdrew. The offers of some of the party to relinquish their lands were accepted.

FROM KANSAS.

Marcus J. Parrott Nominated for Congress—Politics in Kansas—The New Constitution—The Opposition of the Democrats—The Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Kansas, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

Marcus J. Parrott was, to-day, nominated by Republican Convention as a candidate for Delegate to Congress. He received 57 out of 103 votes cast, on an informal ballot, and was declared the nominee of the party by acclamation. The Convention met in this city, and was organized—James M. Winchell, of Osage County, in the Chair. The Committee on Credentials reported 105 names as members of the Convention. Mr. Parrott having received the nomination, came forward, and after thanking the delegates for the honor they had conferred upon him, gave a brief account of his stewardship during the last Congress,—the impossibility of his doing much, on account of the Democrats having absolute control of the Lower as well as the Upper Houses of Congress,—their opposition to the West, and determination to do nothing that would advance our interests as a Territory. He assured the Convention that they could not expect anything from the party in power except insult and abuse. He felt confident that we should receive some favors from the next Congress, because it would be controlled by the Opposition, who would indorse our movement to organize a State Government, and become a member of the American Union, respect our application to become a fixed star in the constellation of the Republic, and secure the triumph of our cause.

The Delegates all pledged themselves to labor assiduously to secure the success of our nominee in the election in November next, and but little fear is apprehended of his defeat. We all intend that Mr. Parrott shall be triumphantly elected over any man the Democrats can put in the field against him. He is destined to represent our Territory in the next Congress. The most prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination are A. C. Davis, District Attorney appointed by Mr. Buchanan, and Ex-Judge Johnson, who was appointed by the Pierce Administration, at the first organization of this Territory, Associate Justice, and afterwards removed, together with Gov. Reeder and Judge Elmore, for alleged speculations in Kaw Half-Breed lands. The Judge possesses talents of a high order, and is (barring his sentiments) eminently qualified for the position. He is not enough of a fire-eater and border ruffian to satisfy the Pro-Slavery and controlling element in the Democratic Party of this Territory, while Davis is a renegade, sufficiently debased to eat dirt and crawl at the feet of his masters, a mere tool, lick-spittle and craven, to satisfy even the most violent Slave propagandist in Kansas; he stands a much better chance of success in the nominating Convention. As candidates for the nomination Mr. Slough, of Leavenworth, and Robert J. Mitchell, a renegade from the Free-State party, are also mentioned.

But the old Border-Ruffian chiefs, Gen. Easton, Emery, Isaacs, Franklin, Lecompte, and others of like notoriety, will doubtless control the Convention and secure the nomination of a man of their choice as a candidate for Delegate. Some of these men are reported as favoring the selection of Ex-Judge Lecompte, the Jeffreys of Kansas, as the standard-bearer of the Democratic Party. But the shrewd managers in the ranks will prevent it, on account of the odious reputation already attained by the Judge, and secure as violent a fire-eater as Lecompte, but one not so well known.

The new Constitution is deservedly popular with the people, and in October will receive their hearty indorsement. The refusal of the Democrats to sign it in Convention, is only a stronger commendation of the document to our favor.

But few expected the party that made and signed the infamous Lecompton Constitution, embodying, as it did, the vile spirit of oppression, and was calculated to convert our beautiful territory into a slave-mart, and stain our soil with the blood and tears of slaves, to indorse a constitution framed by the representatives of the freedom-loving people of Kansas. Such a supposition was far from our expectation. We are compelled to give our enemies credit for their consistency, in sustaining and upholding oppression. They have always hated the spirit of liberty that animated our people, and still manifest their hatred by refusing to indorse the work of the Wyandotte Convention, which is but another expression of the popular will in favor of freedom and against slavery. The opposition of the Democracy towards the new Constitution will only excite our people to a more resolute and persistent determination in its support.

If the Constitution is ratified by the electors of Kansas at the election in October, they will be called upon soon after to indicate their choice for the different officers under the same. There are already several candidates in the field for the office of Governor. The most prominent are James Blood, Mayor of this city, Cyrus K. Holliday, Mayor of Topeka, Henry J. Adams, ex-Mayor of Leavenworth, and the Rev. H. P. Johnson, of the same city. All of whom are men of sterling integrity and great executive ability.

Candidates for the other State offices are numerous. The love of official position is the controlling spirit of Western men.

The season has been very propitious for the success of the crops. Corn and garden truck never promised a more abundant yield than at present. Our farmers are very much elated at their prospective wealth—coming to them in the Fall when they gather their harvests. A few rods from where I am now writing there is a field of corn which, on an average, is nine feet high. Some of it is eleven feet, and it is all on a high roll of prairie-land, not in the river bottom where corn generally does better.

The Spring wheat did remarkably well this season. Last year the most of it rusted, and was ruined.

Yours, JACQUES.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Closing Performances of the Springfield Session.

The Savans Rejoicing in Each Other—Their Gallantry—Their Pleasantries—Their Budget of Thanksgivings—Their Mutual Admiration, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Springfield, Tuesday evening, Aug. 9, 1859.

The American Association for the Promotion of Science finished all its heavy work at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday—having at that hour heard all the papers that were to be read either substantially or by title. But there still remained a pretty bit of pyrotechnics to be fired at Hampden Hall, whereunto, at 7½ o'clock, a dense crowd of ladies and gentlemen gathered. President Alexander announced the Gillies Solar Parallax Committee, on which, in the confusion of the opening, I heard only the name of Professor Gibbs, of New-York.

It was resolved to hold the next session (at Newport R. I., as before ordered) beginning at 10 A. M., Aug. 1, 1860.

Then the ball opened. Superintendent Bache moved a resolution of thanks to the Local Committee, with its distinguished Chairman and efficient Secretary. When the Association, at its last meeting, were looking about for the place of its next gathering, it determined to inaugurate a new policy. Remembering an ancient invitation from Springfield, it availed itself of that, intending to shift for itself, to leave behind the hospitalities that had become magnificent and almost oppressive, with which they had always been greeted. But the good people would have no such policy inaugurated in their town. They appointed a Committee to take care of us, with their most distinguished citizen at its head, Mr. Bliss, the worthy son of a worthy sire, known the world over as foremost in every good and liberal work, the normal type of a New-England man—one never failing heartily to engage in any work calculated to benefit his place or his race. [Applause.] And for their Secretary, appointing a gentleman (Dr. Otis) who, though young among them, was already well known as most worthy of them. *Springfield had proved to be just the* place for such a meeting—not so large that they were lost and swallowed up as they would be in a great city; not so small that every convenience for meeting and enjoyment was not afforded. If the meeting had failed in anything it was only in that, with a few excellent, beautiful exceptions, [here a profound bow to Mrs. Le Conte and Mrs. Caswell, which was soon after rewarded with a fragrant bouquet,] the ladies who had traveled over the continent with them were missing. It was very wrong in them to stay away, for it was very hard to resist the attractions of those who came up to fill their place. But Springfield had done no more than they ought to have expected, remembering its reputation, and the injunctions of the Constitution of the Bay State, which commanded all its citizens to do whatever contributed to promote science and good humor. And had not the Association been good-humored? If a last proof was wanting, it could be found in the spirited proceedings of the morning, when through their Standing Committee they had attempted to put through a measure because one who had generally acted against them had urged it at previous meetings,—though with all their efforts it had received its *coup-de-grace*, to-day, at the hands of its own friends. [Applause, and the resolution adopted.]

Prof. Henry offered a resolution of thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., for the use of the City Hall. It was not the Association's object to go from place to place delivering popular lectures—they came up to assist each other in their studies. In honoring them the municipality had honored abstract science. It had been called an association for mutual adulation. We did indeed abound in mutual congratulation. We delighted to congratulate each other when we brought truths to light that had never before been revealed to man. There was no greater pleasure than in pursuing to its end a scientific investigation. Though when we begin to seek truth it may be for the sake of increasing our reputation—if we pursue long, we learned soon to love her for her own sake. Our motto was, (the quotation is from memory,)

"Seek truth where'er it can be found
On Christian or on heathen ground,
Among our friends, among our foes,
The plant revive where'er it grows."

In the ardent pursuit of truth we were not always any too courteous. [The Professor possibly referred to his suggestion the other day, when a solitary reporter sat noting his remarks, that if any notice was made of his extemporaneous lecture it would be desirable to take a little pains and have it done as nearly with accuracy as possible. The courteous young reporter immediately blotted out the truthfully reported sentence uttered a minute before, and only sent to the Press the one which followed, and which was diametrically its opposite.] Sometimes looking on, the auditor thought their controversies were somewhat angry, but those passages-at-arms should be accepted as they were in truth, as only earnest contentions for the truth. In illustration he remarked that on meteorology they had contended a good deal over the conflicting theories of Hare, Redfield and Espy. But now it comes out that while there was something wrong in the doctrines of each of these zealous and devoted friends of science, there was very much of truth in them all. Espy's principal theory truly gives the motive power of storms; Redfield's theory of rotary, spiral currents gave the true direction of the wind, and Hare's electrical forces modified them all. It is not our desire to live in the journals of the day, [sensation,] but in the records of science. [The resolution was carried.]

Prof. Peirce knew that this Association was deemed by some as one dealing only in matters that were not practical, [referring to Dr. Holland's able editorial in the *Republican* of Tuesday;] as something that only introduced knowledge, dealing with the properties of the voice that sounds in the winds, and that we hear in the shell; of the light that we see in the sunbeam; and teaching that in the depths of the ocean He is present. Those who entertained such opinions would take from the rainbow its colors to stamp them on a piece of calico, [applause,] from the comet its trail to convert it into crinoline, from the firmament its glories to make heads of——[we lost the word in the applause.] It was a wonder that such practical men were not admitted to the Councils of Creation. If they had been, possibly they would have given to the ox his horns, to the serpent no doubt his sting, to man his strength, to the deer his fleetness and grace, but certainly not to woman her beauty. He proposed a new article to the Constitution—"The divine right of beauty is the only one a member of the American Scientific Association ought to acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not at liberty to resist." [Moderate applause.] Would the Association accept the amendment proposed? [There were a few "ayes."] Carried, said Prof. Peirce, for there can be no contrary mind. He moved a resolution of thanks to the ladies of Springfield, for the brilliant reception that had been given by the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield. Carried by acclamation.

Prof. Caswell offered a resolution of thanks to the Faculty of Amherst College for exposing so freely the treasures of their institution; to the ladies of Amherst for their bountiful and tasteful entertainment, and to the Superintendent of the Western and Amherst and Belchertown Railroads for their admirably managed excursion. He dilated eloquently on the beauties of Amherst scenery—on their landscape, that Shenstone might have envied, its delicious landscape, its cultured valley, its sky, its river, its noble old trees, its unequaled beauty, which reconciled him to the lack of any personal vision of the most landed landscapes of foreign lands. He dwelled at length on the marvellous beauty of the gems of the Shephard collection, on the geological specimens so eloquent of the story of ages past, on the perfect equipments of this young enterprise of the old Bay State, which so many merchant princes, thrifty farmers and intelligent mechanics had united to hasten to maturity. As to the railroads, he paused only to compliment the gentleman who manages more railroads and more successfully than any other man, and to express the thanks he always felt when a large excursion train returned without an accident. [Laughter.]

Col. Foster, of Monson, Massachusetts, (and of Illinois;) offered thanks to the Superintendent of the Armory and to other public institutions of the city. Without the courtesies of the ladies the meeting certainly would have proved a failure. A quack had made a fortune selling pills and plasters, and of course built a mansion, on the threshold of which the architect chiseled the word—"Salve." The people of Springfield had treated their wounds with salve and inscribed Sal-ve on all their thresholds. [Laughter.] We had been nobly entertained, but he thought we had entertained nobly in turn. We had brought out our menagerie of primeval animals. One had paraded his colossal mastodon, one his ichthyosaurus, and one his plesiosaurus. Birds extinct for ages, beasts hidden in rock for unknown centuries, fields that were old and moss-grown before the flood, had been brought back to entertain the entertaining people of Springfield. One had thrilled the four elements, fire, air, earth, and water, and dragged them out to exhibition. One had lifted the trap-door of the earth and displayed the central fires. Another with aërial flight had flown to regions on the verge of the universe, and, returning, read a paper of his experiences. A geologist on the hottest day of our tarry, had created a glacier just to the north, and made a cataract roar from its face and a river trickle under its shadow. Nothing was lacking to its completeness but to fringe its refreshing banks with a luxuriant growth of mint. [Uproarious applause.] One resurrectionist [alluding to the no-to-rious *Kamdoplus cut humanus* of Dr. Barratt, of Middletown, Connecticut, whose paper on the "Antetype of Man," the Standing Committee could not see the beauties of, for which reason it was not read, though the drawings illustrative, covered the fronts of the galleries of the City Hall] had disinterred the remains of one of the anthropophagi, whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders. The first distinctive forms of organic life had been exhibited, and the geologists who seldom agree on anything, had agreed that they lived in the year One, under the reigns of the old kings Night and Chaos. Another had brought down the bones of a whale stranded three or four thousand years ago on one of the old sea-beaches of inland Vermont. He had a theory of his own to account for young Hitchcock's whale. Most of us remember that some four thousand years ago, one Jonah went a yatching, grew sea-sick, and in a bad lee-lurch went overboard. This whale was the veritable fellow who swallowed our ancestor—and next year, after Prof. Peirce had disposed of his comet with the everlasting tail, he purposed to parade his whale. Winding up most soberly, Col. Foster was loudly applauded and his resolution carried.

Dr. Gibbon had been furnished by the handsomely-abused Standing Committee with a resolution of thanks to such of the railroads as carried members free one way, but, as Prof. Caswell had done up the railroads, he would fall back on the steamboats, which he hoped would continue to exercise their generosity until they carried all the Springfield people free of cost from New-York to North Carolina.

Prof. Peirce proposed thanks to the President and Vice-President, on which the members all rose to express their undivided Ays.

President Alexander pithily and handsomely responded. He hoped sincerely it was true that this was a Mutual Admiration Society. Who should so intelligently know how to admire high scientific attainments as scientific men?—and why not say so if they felt a mutual admiration? They had complimented him as a good presiding officer, he was too careful of his reputation to spoil it at all by a long speech at the last.

Prof. Chauvenet, to the compliment to the Secretary, responded that he should rather thank the Association which so amicably arranged its business, that to keep its record was one of the simplest and pleasantest of tasks.

Prof. Bache offered a tender of congratulations to their octogenarian brother, *Prof. Silliman*, [he was 80 years old on the 8th inst.,] and the hearty hope that he might live yet many years with his eye undimmed and his natural force abated. Carried with cheers.

The programme ended, President Alexander pronounced the Association adjourned until 10 A. M. of Aug. 1, 1860, at Newport, R. I.

So it ended. This is a marvellously pretty place, and it has grown, within twenty years, like a weed. When at the Baltimore meeting, it was proposed to meet here next, Dr. Gibbon objected that he had heard that all the railroads of the United States ran through Springfield, and that he had somewhere heard it was unhealthy. The first night I stopped here I thought the jolly Doctor must have been correctly informed as to the railroads. There is a brief interval just past midnight when it is still—solemnly still, and the chirping of crickets on the grave old elms, and the song of the gas at the mouth of the burner is all that breaks the silence. But a moment after a cattle train comes thundering into the depot, that lies just anent the Massasoit. Then the lowing of cattle begins; then another train; then ten trains more; then thirty more—whistling, screaming, snorting, ringing innumerable bells, a dozen at a time, backing, going ahead, blowing off, starting out, rushing, panting, thundering—and you dream of ballooning just over Solferino, of riding on the verge of the central fires, of reviving Bunyan's vision of the hole in the hill. Mayor Calhoun, on the first day here, welcomed the savans to the rural quiet of this little town. It was the richest joke of the season. A gentleman who formerly kept the Massasoit but now "keeps a hotel" in New-York, told me that for the first week he was in your town he could not sleep for the unusual quiet of your streets, and had to buy a bass drum for his boy, to keep his spirits up. I dread getting back to New-York for the same reason.

As to the unhealthiness of Springfield, I am sure people die here, or they never would have thought of laying out the prettiest cemetery in the land. It is a large and roomy plateau on the old bank of the river, with a valley running through its midst. Springs gush out illimitably along the hill-sides, and being hindered, burst out in numberless fountains, magnificent elms, lordly oaks, great spreading chestnuts, mountain-ash now in their full beauty of orange colored berries, maples that a month hence will be gay with all gorgeous and delicate colors, fill it with shadows. And wherever nature has left a little spot that art without impertinence might intrude, statuary, shafts of marble, living hedges and pastures of flowers are placed to add to the beauty of this most enchanting home of the cherished dead. It comes hard to leave Springfield, but the Association has adjourned, and the fates willing, and the mails connecting, you will hear from me next at Amherst, whose Commencement week is already creating a great draft upon all this region. GLAUCUS.

A Desperate Villain in Connecticut—Wholesale Incendiarism and Attempt at Murder.

From the New-Haven Palladium of Wednesday, Aug. 10.

In yesterday's *Palladium* we mentioned the burning of the barns of Henry Harvey and Russell Fitch, of Preston, on Monday night, but it appears that those events were but separated items in a most fearful scene of fiendish revenge. From the Norwich *Bulletin* of this morning, forwarded to us as usual several hours in advance of the mail by the Express Company, we learn that on Monday night one store and nine barns were fired and destroyed by one incendiary, in that vicinity, and that a murderous assault was made by him upon the family of his father-in-law, E. Wheeler, of North Stonington, where he was recognized, fired at and probably wounded. The *Bulletin* says:

"From a distance of five miles from the Preston City toll-gate, through Preston City, over the hill on the road to North Stonington and into the borders of the latter town, from 11 o'clock at night until 4 in the morning, an incendiary's torch was busy with the work of destruction. Stopping only to apply the match to the property of the victims of his cowardly revenge, the would-be assassin was hastening on all the live-long night, leaving behind him the charred remnants of the burnt buildings and the smoldering ashes of the garnered grain.

The incendiary and assassin is a man named Henry Chapman, about thirty-two years old, tall, slender, and dark-complexioned. Some ten years since he married a daughter of Mr. Eleazer Wheeler, but his conduct was such that five years ago she was compelled for her own safety to have him imprisoned in default of bonds to keep the peace. Since that time she has refused to live with him, and with her three children has remained at her fathers' house. On Saturday last he came to the house and asked to see her, but she refused to meet him. Finding their second son, Irving, a boy seven years old, in a whortleberry lot near by, he took him away to Norwich, and then started on foot for Noank. He walked all night, dragging his barefooted boy with him, and reached Noank Sunday forenoon, and from Saturday morning until dinner on Sunday the brute gave the child not a morsel of food to sustain him during his toilsome tramp. He was followed by his wife's friends, and on Monday he was overtaken at Noank by officer Chappell, who took the boy away, and at the same time served upon him his wife's petition for divorce. Chapman then returned to Preston, in a perfect frenzy of rage not only at his wife and her relatives but at all her friends in the neighborhood. He was last seen before the tragedy about ten o'clock that night near the toll-bridge.

At 11 o'clock, the barn of Mr. Henry Harvey, toll-gate keeper, was discovered to be on fire. It was destroyed, with all its contents; loss about $600, on which there is no insurance. Other buildings were with difficulty saved. Not long after, the barn of Russell Fitch, about a mile beyond on the same road, was fired, and destroyed, with all its contents. The loss, about $500, insured for $100 only, in the Windham Mutual, falls heavily on Mr. Fitch, who is a hard-working man, well advanced in years.

About 12 o'clock, Henry Haskell's barn, about a mile-and-a-half still further on, was fired and destroyed, with a quantity of hay and grain; loss $1,000; insured for $300 in the Windham Mutual.

A little after 12, a barn belonging to Mr. M. T. Richards, in the more thickly-settled portion of the town, called Preston City, was fired. It was destroyed, and the flames spread first to a carriage-house adjoining, and afterwards to a store occupied by Mr. Richards' son. Some of the goods were saved, and the houses which stood close by were preserved with great difficulty. The loss on buildings is from $1,500 to $1,800; insured for $800 in the New-London Mutual, and the goods in the store were valued at $4,000, and partly insured. The damage to them is not known.

A short distance beyond, Mr. Daniel Brown's barn, filled with crops, was burned; loss $800. Only a few rods beyond was the barn of William H. Prentice, which was set on fire and destroyed. Loss $300; insured for $200.

The next building fired was the barn of Noyes F. Meech, which stood some fifteen rods off the main road; the scoundrel going out of his way towards the house of his father-in-law in order to satisfy an old grudge against Mr. Meech. The fire was not discovered here until after 2 o'clock—loss $600.

About 3 o'clock the barn of Robert G. Latham, a mile and a half beyond and on the edge of North Stonington, was destroyed with a corn-house and wagon-house adjoining. Loss about $1,000; insured for $300.

Half a mile beyond stands the house of Mr. Eleazer Wheeler. It was nearly 4 o'clock when the family were awakened by a son of Mr. Latham, who came for assistance to extinguish the fire last mentioned. Mr. Wheeler's son Charles, about 19 years of age, told his father as soon as the family were aroused that this was "some of Henry Chapman's work," and they had better not leave the house unprotected. Before they could get ready to go to the assistance of their neighbors, they discovered the flames issuing from their own barn across the road. Charles' suspicions were confirmed by this, and while they were endeavoring to extinguish the flames, Chapman was discovered endeavoring to set fire to the house. The alarm was given, and Mr. Wheeler and Charles arrived with an axe and shot-gun, and met Chapman at the door. Charles fired at him, but the gun missed fire, when Chapman shouted, "Now, by G—, I've got you," and drew a pistol on Mr. Wheeler and snapped it twice at his head, but it missed fire both times. Mr. Wheeler struck at him with the axe but missed him. By this time Charles had primed his gun, and, punching out the glass in a second story window, he fired, and Chapman staggered and almost fell. He then fled, probably taking with him a heavy charge of shot. Mr. Wheeler followed him, but he escaped into the woods.

The barn near the house was destroyed—loss $600. Chapman has not been arrested at the latest accounts, though he was still lurking in the swamp near Mr. Wheeler's house. No efforts had been made by the authorities to secure the arrest of this murderous villain, and no efforts made to prevent a repetition of his outrage and destruction. A reward of $100 is offered by H. H. Starkweather, of Norwich, for his arrest, and delivery to the authorities before 6 P. M. to-day.

We do not know that there is on record another instance of such wholesale devastation of property through a whole neighborhood, by a single villain, and in a single night. Here are thirteen buildings burned with a loss of about $8,500, and a murder attempted, and the perpetrator is still at large.

A Very Unpleasant Letter.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, through the Boston *Atlas*, addresses the following sharp and disagreeable epistle to the Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and the President of Harvard College, on their share in the Murphy Banquet at the Revere House:

To Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and James Walker, President of Harvard University:

Gentlemen: Now that the Press has ceased its ridicule of your homage to Murphy at the Revere House, a criticism of little importance—I wish to present the scene to you in a different light.

You, Mr. Chief Justice, represent the law of the Commonwealth; to you, Mr. President, is committed the moral guardianship of the young men of her University. Yet I find you both at a table of revelers under a roof whose chief support and profit come from the illegal sale of intoxicating drink, and which boasts itself the champion and head of an organized, flagrant and avowed contempt of the laws of the Commonwealth. No one was surprised to see at your side a Mayor who owes his office to the votes of that disorderly band whose chief is the Revere House. Few wondered at the presence of a Professor placed by private munificence to watch over the piety and morals of your College, Mr. President; though a manly protest against fashionable vice might do something to redeem the office from seeming only an eaves-dropping spy on the opinions and manners of young men.

But you, Mr. Chief Justice, know that three-quarters, if not four-fifths, of all crime result from habits of intoxication; that nine-tenths, at least, of all the murderers you have sent to the gallows, had never been murderers had they not first been drunkards. You can look round you and back for fifty years, and see places at the bar and on the bench, once filled by genius and hope, now vacant—their tenants in drunkards' graves. You know how fearful the peril which modern civilization and specially popular institutions encounter from the cheapness of liquor and the habit of indulgence in all our great cities; you know the long and earnest labors of noble men, for fifty years, in both hemispheres, against this evil and the momentous experiment they are trying of legal prohibition to arrest it; resulting here in a stringent law against the sale of intoxicating drinks. You know also that the Revere House is the insolent leader of that heartless and selfish faction which, defeated before the people, seeks by unblushing defiance of law to overturn opinion and statute.

And you, Mr. President, the moral guardian of the young men of our University, well know its venerable statutes and unceasing efforts to prevent the use of wine within its walls. You know how many, often the brightest, names on your catalogue, too early marked with the asterisk of death, owe their untimely end to wine. Both of you know that the presence of men holding such offices as yours, goes as far as recreant office and reputation can to make a bad resort respectable.

Yet I find you both at a midnight revel, doing your utmost to give character to a house which boasts its open and constant defiance of the moral sense of the State, solemnly expressed in its statutes.

No one denies, gentlemen, your right to indulge what social habits you please in the privacy of your own dwellings; or, in traveling, to use the customary accommodations of an inn, even though intoxicating drink is sold on its premises. Few will care to criticise if, choosing some decent roof, you join your fellows and mock the moral sentiment of the community by a public carousal. But, while you hold these high offices, we, the citizens of a commonwealth whose character you represent, emphatically deny your right to appear at illegal revels in a gilded grog-shop, which, but for the sanction of such as you, had long ago met the indictment it deserves. How can we expect the police to execute a law upon which the Chief Justice pours contempt by his example? How shall the Grand Jury indict the nuisance of which the Supreme Bench has for an hour made a part? We, the citizens, have a right to claim that should public opinion, by our labors, reach the point of presenting these gorgeous grog-shops at the criminal bar, we shall not find their frequenters on the Bench.

Again and again, Mr. Chief Justice, have I heard you, at critical moments, in a voice whose earnest emotion half checked its utterance, remind your audience of the sacred duty resting on each man to respect and obey the law; assuring us that the welfare of society was bound up in this individual submission to existing law. How shall the prisoner at the bar reconcile the grave sincerity of the *magistrate* with this heedless disregard by the *man* of most important laws? If again the times should call you to bid us another justice and humanity at the command of statutes, we may remind you with what heartless indifference you treated the law you are sworn and paid to uphold, and one on which the hearts of the best men in the State were most strongly set. Was it not enough that you let History paint you bowing beneath a slave hunter's chain to enter your own court-room; but must you also present yourself in public lifting to your lips the wine cup which, by the laws of the State over whose Courts you preside, it is an indictable offence and a nuisance to sell you?

And let me remind you, Mr. President, that even your young men sometimes pause amid scenes of temptation or in our streets where every tenth door opens to vice,—pause at some chance thought of home or rising regard for the sentiment of the community. And, sir, should such frail purpose of even one youth falter before the sight of his President in a circle of wine bibbers, and that first step lead to an unhonored grave, you will be bound to remember that in the check and example you promised and were expected, and set to hold upon him, you wholly failed; that in the most impressible moments of his life he saw the virtue of the State struggling with its sensual indulgence, its lust of dishonorable gain, its base pandering to appetite, already too strong; and in that struggle he saw your weight ostentatiously thrown into the scale of open and contemptuous disregard of the moral sense of the State. I remember well when from a pulpit constantly boasting that its new creed had thrown away a formal and hollow faith, and brought in the wholesome doctrine of works, you painted, so vividly, how hard it is for young men to say "No." Is this, Sir, the method you choose to illustrate the practical value of the new faith, and this the help you extend to the faltering virtue of your pupils? giving the sanction of your character and office to the prince of rum-sellers and law-breakers, and flinging insult on one of the noblest reforms of the age?

Observe, gentlemen, I do not now arraign you for your private habit of wine drinking. I don't complain that a Judge who sees so much crime come from it still gives it his countenance; that a clergyman—the chief apostle of whose faith declared he would eat no meat while the world stood, if so doing made his brother to offend—still throws that stumbling-block in the way of his pupils. But I arraign the Chief Justice of Massachusetts and the President of Harvard University, because, when the rum interest of the State is marshaling its strength to beat down the law by gross, open and avowed disobedience, they are found lending their names, character and office to give respectability to the grog-shop, whose wealth enables it to lead that dishonorable and disloyal effort. As a citizen, I claim that you disgraced your places, if not yourselves; and I hope the day will come when such insult, by such high officers, to any statute of the Commonwealth—much more to one representing its highest moral purpose—will be deemed cause enough to remove the one and impeach the other.

August 1, 1859. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The American Meeting at Saratoga Springs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Saratoga Springs, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859.

The alleged meeting of "American leaders," which forms the burden of a recent telegram from this place to the *Herald*, consisted of seven persons, and no more. Not one of the individuals named was present, nor in any way connected with the affair. The meeting, if it deserve the name, was simply an unsuccessful ruse, designed for the benefit of the Democrats, and engineered by a notorious Democrat—an ex-official from your City. It did not, in fact, amount to so much as the same worthy's effort to keep himself in office, though it probably cost him less money.

The letters published in the Times relative to the condition of the railroad culverts and embankment at Ballston, have naturally excited no little sensation here. An examination has been made, consequent upon the statements of your correspondents, and although facts and appearances have certainly been discovered, which, to unprofessional eyes, may seem dangerous, still it is understood, as the result of the investigations, that the road is quite safe, and that not the slightest alarm need be felt in traveling over it.

Charge of Sugar Stealing.—On Tuesday afternoon Officers Holland and Quigly arrested Charles Rolf, mate, and William Peterson, Nelson Robert, Michael Strickler, John Downey and William Buchanan, a portion of the crew of the brig *George Washington*, of Liverpool, N. S., on a charge of grand larceny. The arrest was made on a complaint of the Captain of the brig, who states that on the homeward passage from the Island of Trinidad, with a cargo of sugar, it was ascertained on arriving at this port that a number of hogsheads of sugar had been broken open and about $300 worth stolen. Suspecting the mate and the five sailors, he went before Alderman [illegible], at the City Hall Police Court, and caused a warrant to be issued for their arrest. They were handed over to the British Consul, as they were British subjects, and he became responsible for their appearance before the United States Courts.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Attractive Features of the Interior of Virginia—Speculations on the Presidency—John Letcher's Disunion Scheme—Destructive Policy of Virginia on the Subject of Internal Improvements—Inquest, Sentence and Execution of a Man upon a Charge of Murdering his Wife, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISONBURGH, Rockingham County, Va., Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

To the citizens of other States, Virginia is in a great measure a *terra incognita.* During a short tour through the State, I have seen more in the way of scenery than I have ever heard or read of in the various treatises published upon the subject. On the route from Alexandria to this point by the Orange and Alexandria Central Railroad, there is presented to the eye a greater diversity of mountain scenery than is embraced within any thousand miles of travel from one end of the Union to the other. The distance from Alexandria to Staunton is about 150 miles; but before arriving at Charlottesville, the country presents no attractive features. From this point a gradual ascent is made until the summit of the Blue Ridge is gained, whence a perfect view is commanded of the surrounding country for several miles. The railroad is carried along the mountain sides, the cars overhanging, as it were, the steep precipices, below which reveal, in their craggy and chaotic outline, a spectacle more grand and imposing than the Cliffs of Dover or the far-famed Alps. After the summit is gained, one is puzzled to ascertain how a grade so precipitate had been overcome. From a more general view it would seem impossible, the elevation appearing so great and so precipitate as to make its ascent on foot seem a matter of difficulty. But this apparent difficulty is overcome by a series of ingenious curvatures and windings, giving to the road a peculiar serpentine shape, so that what is about a mile by a direct line of ascent, becomes over a dozen by this elaborate process. Until within the last twelvemonths a great deal more difficulty had to be encountered than is now in the way. The higher peaks of the mountain have been tunneled, and the steepest grades are thus overcome; but the elevation still attained affords an opportunity for a view, such as cannot be surpassed in the country. From the highest point of elevation to Staunton is about sixteen or eighteen miles, and the grade over this distance is slow and regular, the natural depression of the country west of the Blue Ridge being far less than on the east. The country around Staunton is remarkably rich and productive. It is the first part of the rich valley lying between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and is reported to be the most productive region of the State. As you approach Staunton, your are carried within a few hundred yards of the Lunatic Asylum and the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, the former lying to the left and the latter to the right of the road, both presenting, in their large and imposing proportions, a spectacle somewhat novel and unexpected in a region so secluded. They exhibit in their grand outlines a style of architecture and taste which would seem better adapted to one of your large Northern cities. They are both State Institutions, and are, unfortunately, liberally patronized. So great were the demands upon the Lunatic Asylum, that it became necessary to project a new institution of that kind in the trans-Alleghany region of the State, and it is, as I understand, now in progress of construction in Weston, Lewis County. Staunton is a small town of about two thousand inhabitants. Before the construction of the Central Railroad, it commanded a complete monopoly of the trade for several miles along this rich valley; but the facility of transit and transportation which the road afforded to the large cities of the East, destroyed this monopoly and reduced the trade of Staunton to a mere retail business. Such, I understand, is the result in all the small towns of the interior, which happens to be located on a railroad line. The larger towns at the termini of these roads, are of course benefited by these facilities in the rates of the diminution in these instances. The law business must evidently flourish in Staunton, judging by the number of lawyers' shingles which I noticed suspended from the different houses in the town. I counted not less than forty within a short limit, and these constituted, as I was informed, not half the number in the town. This bespeaks a strong proclivity to litigation on the part of the Stauntonians.

From Staunton to this town, a distance of twenty miles, the country exhibits more signs of prosperity than are to be witnessed perhaps within any similar extent throughout the State. The population is made up chiefly of the descendants of Pennsylvania Dutch, who emigrated hence many years ago. Their system of farming is peculiarly after the style of that thrifty race in the Keystone State. The barns, in many instances, surpass in style and elegance the dwellings of their owners, most of them being constructed on solid stone foundations, with superstructures of wood, and of a capacity fully commensurate with the largest requirements of the extensive and well cultivated farms. Much care is evidently bestowed on the raising of stock, and in no part of the country can be seen a finer class of dairy cattle. The whole system of farming is a decided improvement upon that pursued in the other regions of the State.

The distance from Staunton to this town is traveled by stage over a Macadamized road of easy grade. There is nothing of much attraction in the way of scenery to be witnessed, the chief feature of interest being the extensive agricultural improvements, in which the farmers of this region pride themselves so much. These features, however, have their attractions, and to me, at least, they were as agreeable as the grandest mountain scenery. They embody more of the real, substantial elements of a country's welfare and power, than all of the romantic beauty and grand mountain scenery upon which Virginians love to theorize. These have their charms, but they would be worthless, indeed, in the absence of the substantial benefits which the well-cultivated fields and rich pastures of Rockingham annually yield. In less than a year, this town will have a railroad connection with Alexandria *via* the Mannasses Gap Railroad, which is being pushed vigorously forward from Woodstock, its present terminus, to this point. Thus will another large element of trade be lost to that abode of lawyers—Staunton.

This County, (Rockingham,) with the Counties of Page and Shenandoah, constitute the great Democratic region of Virginia; and the people very naturally speculate as to who will be the choice of their Party for the Presidential contest in 1860. So far as I can ascertain, WISE is their first choice, and this presumption is strengthened by the fact that the Member of Congress elect, (J. T. HARRIS,) is a strong Wise man, elected by a considerable majority over Mr. JAS. H. SKINNER, the regular nominee. HARRIS boldly proclaimed himself a Wise candidate, and despite the influence of the Whigs, which was exerted vigorously in behalf of his opponent, he carried the election. This was JOHN LETCHER'S former district, and though SKINNER was known to be his choice, his influence could not counterbalance the great moral power of HARRIS' avowed predilections for WISE. This is conclusive of the choice of the "Tenth Legion" in the Presidential question.

I am informed upon very good authority that JOHN LETCHER has openly avowed his purpose to hoist the flag of disunion in Virginia should a Republican be elected to the Presidency in 1860. This report derives strong feasibility from Mr. L.'s avowals on the hustings. His reported sayings at different points during the late canvass represent him as having avowed a similar intent in the contingency mentioned. He even speaks, as I am told, of taking possession of Fort Monroe and holding it for purposes of defence connected with the formation of a Southern Confederacy. This is making amends for his indorsement of the Ruffner pamphlet in 1847, and no doubt his sudden conversion to the doctrine of disunion is dictated by some such motive. Perhaps he thinks that an extreme policy, such as these avowals foreshadow, will make up for his past anti-Slavery doctrine, and that a period of identity with the Southern ultraists will establish a proper political equilibrium which might contribute a fair average of conservatism for a life time. His last position, however, is, if anything, more obnoxious than the first, and he can hardly establish that main in his political career which he would fain aspire to, by any such process as this. That he has expressed the sentiments herein imputed to him, there is no reason to doubt.

The internal improvement policy of Virginia is far from being wise or consistent with her best interests. No sooner does she construct a railroad line than she charters another whose interests are in direct conflict with the completed line. For instance, she constructed a road from Petersburgh to Lynchburgh, and scarcely had the trains commenced running and the line been in successful operation, when she charters another road from Lynchburgh to Charlottesville to connect with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, thus diverting the trade carried over the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to Lynchburgh, from the Southside Road, or Lynchburgh and Petersburgh Road, to this extension of the Orange and Alexandria Road. By this divergence, Richmond and Petersburgh are sacrificed to the interests of Alexandria and Baltimore. And so with the Mannassas Gap Railroad, which is intended to be carried to the Virginia and Tennessee, thence to divert the trade of the southwestern region from Lynchburgh to Baltimore and other northern cities. Her whole internal improvement policy is obnoxious to somewhat similar objections.

A man named MURPHY was executed at Covington, in this State, in the early part of last month for the murder of his wife. The circumstances of the case were these: The murdered woman, who, it appears, was a dissipated, drunken wretch, was found dead at an early hour in the morning outside the door of her husband's house. Upon examination of her person some marks of violence were discovered, and the fact being ascertained that her husband maltreated her the night before, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was committed, after a preliminary examination, to abide his trial for murder in the first degree. The case came up at the last Spring term of the Circuit Court, held in Covington, and a verdict of guilty was rendered. The principal witness in the case was a degraded woman who participated with the deceased in her dissipations, and who was hostile to the husband for his repeated remonstrances and warnings to her against associating with his wife. It came out in evidence that the deceased entered the house after dark in a drunken condition, and that she so annoyed the husband as to cause him to beat her. During the night similar provocations were given by the deceased, the same result following, until finally her conduct became so intolerable as to have caused the husband to force her out of doors. She was found dead the following morning, and whether death was produced by the beating or by cold, remained entirely a matter of conjecture. The Judge (HUDSON) deeming conviction upon testimony so vague and unjustifiable, intimated his purpose to the prisoner's lawyers, to grant a new trial. This intimation was made on Saturday evening, but the Judge came into Court on Monday morning, and pronounced sentence of death upon the wretched man, hearing, doubtless, meanwhile, that granting a new trial would be apt to create dissatisfaction with the populace. He had, however, some troubles of conscience about the matter, and having now averted the popular odium which an adherence to his original purpose would incur, he sought through some other agency to save the life of the culprit. He invited his lawyers to enter a bill of exceptions, but they refused, saying that upon his head the blood of the man should rest. A petition for a respite was sent to the Governor, which was granted, the idea being that the lawyers would meanwhile take some steps to save the wretched man's life. The respite terminated on the 27th of May, and a further respite of thirty days was granted, but no move was made by judge or lawyers to rectify the past error. On the 27th of May, the day to which the first respite was extended, the populace held a meeting, and adopted resolutions expressive of disappointment and indignation because the man was not hung. They expressed a purpose to lynch him, if a further respite was granted after the 1st of July. There was none applied for, and he was executed on that day—innocently, as many here and elsewhere believe. A member of the jury that convicted him was in the jail on his return to it after the first respite, upon a charge of stealing bacon and having false keys in his possession. Most of the others who composed it are said to be much on a par with this fellow.

There was a copious fall of rain in this region on yesterday, and it was much needed. As it is, the corn crop is considerably damaged from the protracted drought.

The springs throughout Virginia are reaping a rich harvest. Hundreds pass through Stanton daily on their route to the several watering places in the Western Mountains.

An Editor's Report of his Ballooning.

From the Utica Observer, Aug. 8.

Wednesday last was a great day in Oswego. It was shortly after noon of that day that Prof. COX, formerly an associate of CARRINCOURT, and now proprietor of the balloon *Excelsior*, started from that city, accompanied by Mr. C. H. HULL, of the Oswego *Palladium*, with the avowed intention of ballooning to the Atlantic Coast, and thus complete the journey begun by WISE, LAMOUNTAIN and GAGER. They had a fair day, and the crowd to witness the ascension was great. But the *exceeding* fair weather defeated the intention of the voyagers. There was not wind enough astir to carry them to the point they designed to reach. After a pleasant but exciting trip, they concluded their four hours' journey by landing in the town of Watson, Lewis county—barely escaping being carried into the depths of JOHN BROWN'S Tract.

Engaged in the work of securing their balloon, and transporting it hither, Messrs. COX and HULL did not reach Utica until this morning. They were both in good spirits, and gave us a call. Mr. HULL kindly imparted to us the incidents of the voyage, which we have endeavored to compress into a brief narrative, as follows:

MR. HULL'S NARRATIVE.

Preparations having been completed, Messrs. COX and HULL stepped into the balloon at 1½ o'clock. Soon after they were loosed from *terra firma*, and commenced ascending. The ascent was slow and straight upward. When an altitude of two miles had been reached, the balloon was still almost directly over Oswego city. The day was a warm one below, and there was hardly a breath of air stirring.

After reaching an altitude of two miles, they struck an easterly current. Before encountering this current there was a perfectly clear view of the earth below. The balloon got some distance out over Lake Ontario and Kingston, Oswego, Oneida Lake and other interesting points were distictly visible. How extended was their prospect may be judged from the fact that Kingston is about 60 miles distant from Oswego, measuring in a straight line.

Almost immediately after the balloon started with the easterly current, clouds commenced floating in below the voyagers, so that the earth was in good part hidden from sight. There were no clouds above, and the sun was shining on the balloonists as brilliantly as during the brightest midsummer day. Mr. HULL describes the effect of the sun's rays on the breast of the clouds as of extraordinary brilliancy. So dazzling was the light reflected from the clouds that their eyes suffered injury when allowed to rest upon them.

Going still further upward, the height of *three miles* was soon reached! When getting up here, the gathering of clouds beneath deprived the balloonists of any knowledge of the direction in which they were moving. They could not judge by the clouds, because they were moving in a precisely opposite direction; and not enough of the earth was visible to enlighten the travelers.

Some peculiar sensations were experienced. They had left a hot city below them, but they found it quite cold in the regions which they had entered. Hearing was quite difficult. It required considerable exertion of the lungs for Messrs COX and HULL to make each other heard. The ear experienced very painful sensations—a continuous aching and dull ringing.

When the æronauts next discovered their true position they found they had left the lake, going over Pulaski, and were crossing a large tract of woods. They were descending rapidly. Not wishing to alight here, they let go all their ballast. It was some time before the balloon commenced rising again; but when its reascent began, it continued until the party were higher than they had previously been. In the meantime the grappling-ropes were taken up from the car into the hoop of the balloon, with the intention of casting loose the basket in the event that the throwing out of the ballast should prove insufficient to give the balloon an ascending motion. Speedily, however, the barometer indicated a rapid ascent. Getting past the woods, the villages of Lowville and Martinsburgh came in sight. While these towns were yet twenty miles to the eastward of the balloon, the æronauts commenced to exhaust the gas, with the intention of alighting in or near one of these villages. The descent commencing, the balloon "belled in,"—that is, the lower part went up until the balloon was in the shape of a bell. This made it a sort of a parachute and delayed the ascent. Getting down within half a mile of the earth, human voices could be heard, though objects so small as a man could not be seen. Here they struck a squall—a thunder-storm being in the vicinity—and the direction of the balloon was very nearly reversed. The motion was found to be very rapid. They were carried over a portion of woods—about a hundred acres in extent, Mr. HULL says—which they had not previously noticed. As they saw they were going to strike there, they made preparations for alighting, by getting firm hold of the ropes, and getting in position to await an expected shock. The grappling irons had been dropped, and were now dragging something like 300 feet behind them, and there was a loud noise of the breaking of limbs as the irons caught on them. The car struck the tops of some trees, and bounded upward. Almost immediately afterward the grappling irons became fixed to a tree, and the balloon swung over, until it was brought down in the top of an immense hemlock tree. The balloon was torn literally to ribbons. The æronauts were entirely safe. Their position was in no wise perilous, for the car lodged firmly in the branches of the tree, and the balloon and net-work were stretched across the tops of neighboring trees. Yet they found it somewhat difficult to get down. They descended by one of the ropes to which the grappling irons were attached.

Descending about 5½ o'clock, they found they had journeyed about four hours and over a hundred miles. They were in the town of Watson, Lewis County, near the eastern edge of JOHN BROWN'S Tract. The distance, in a direct line, from Oswego, is, we estimate, about sixty-five miles.

The balloon reached *terra firma* but a few minutes before men began to appear to lend any assistance that might be required. They aided in getting the balloon, netting, etc. and roped down. These were left in the woods over night, and the most of yesterday was employed in getting them out. It was necessary to construct a road of about a mile in length so that an ox-team might go in as far as the spot where the balloon had landed, and bring it away to Lowville. Messrs. COX and HULL reached that place yesterday afternoon, remained there over night, and, leaving at 3 o'clock this morning, reached Boonville about 8 o'clock, and came thence by the Black River Railroad to Utica.

Mr. HULL, though some of the incidents of his first balloon voyage have been not a little exciting, does not by any means regret that he has made the venturesome journey. It will be a memorable event in his life, and an experience of which comparatively few men ever have the opportunity of possessing themselves. Mr. COX left here for Oswego at 11:15 this morning, and Mr. HULL departed in the *New-York*. The latter has our warmest thanks for his kindness in relating to us the incidents which form the substance of this narrative. On getting home, he will undoubtedly prepare a much better account for the readers of the *Palladium*.

The Heart of the Andes in London.

Mr. CHURCH'S noble picture, the "Heart of the Andes," continues to win golden opinions in England. The London *Times*, of the 27th, contains the following graceful and appreciative notice of this fine work of art:

"In the exhibition of the Royal Academy, this year, are some North American landscapes by American painters, to which justice has not been done by the Hanging Committee. To all persons in this country who are watching with interest the progress of the arts in the New World of the West, this is matter for regret. It is fortunate that in the new and great work of Mr. CHURCH, the first living American landscape painter, (now exhibiting at the German Gallery, No. 168 New Bond-street,) we have an opportunity of judging North American art under more satisfactory conditions than can be united on the crowded walls of the Royal Academy exhibition-rooms.

Mr. CHURCH is already known in this country by his remarkable picture of Niagara, to which we directed attention some years ago. In it he manifested extraordinary power in the vigorous and honest presentment of a scene which has been generally considered to defy the hand of the painter.

Equal power is shown in this new picture, which, as an example of the literal and minute style of landscape painting, which some critics have called 'representative,' others 'historical,' and others 'topographical,' has never been approached for scale and elaborateness by any work of art yet shown in this country.

The study and labor that must have been expended on Mr. CHURCH'S picture deserve to be called 'colossal.' Few men, indeed, would have ventured to grapple with a subject which announces itself as the representation of one of those vast table-lands of Southern America out of which rise the majestic masses of the Andes. The picture is, in a certain sense, a generalization. The painter has ventured to bring into the compass of his large canvass objects which in strict topographical truth it could not have embraced. In order to present at once to the eye one of the enormous mountain spurs which shoot out across the valley that lies between the ranges of Chimborazo on the west and Cotopaxi on the east, together with the snow-crowned summits of one of their giant peaks, the breadth of the space that separates the central pile from either of these mighty mountains has been diminished. We are thus enabled to embrace at a glance, in the middle distance, the table-land intersected with its rivers falling from level to level by a succession of cataracts; in the further distance the central mountains, made or uppiled hill on hill till the receding uplands are lost in bars of fleecy cloud; and far away, on the extreme right of the composition, the eye reaches the topmost height, crowned with a half-formed rainbow; and on the left the snow-capped domes and pinnacles of Chimborazo himself, glittering in sunlight under a canopy of cloudless blue. The spectator is supposed to be standing at a considerable elevation, looking down on the river, which, after cutting its way between banks of rock, thickly clothed with such tropical vegetation as is found at the height of the table-land between Quito and Guayaquil, plunges into an abyss immediately under his height of observation. Before it plunges it forms a broad and glassy pool. Along its left bank runs the high road from Guaranda to Hambato, which brings the produce of Quito to the port of Guayaquil, and conveys the foreign goods from the latter place of shipment to the interior of northern Ecuador. The scale of objects is given by a couple of figures, resting at the foot of a cross on the bank of the river. The whole foreground is a marvel of elaborate study. The banks of the river are clothed with forest trees, bright with parasitic orchids, their limbs matted with the green cordage of the lianas and wild vines, and rising from a dense undergrowth of ferns and lichens. Among this luxuriant greenery glow the gorgeous blossoms of the equatorial Flora, and the irridescent splendors of tropical birds and insects. Wandering sunbeams strike here and there on tree-trunk and lichen, pierce the fern-clad hollows of the cliff, or kindle into foam-bows in the spray of the water-falls. Perhaps it is in the representation of these sun freaks, and of all the incidents of the river's course, that the great pictorial skill of the painter is most strikingly manifested. But he has not sacrificed for any such details, however brilliant or tempting, the grandeur of his great whole. In so far as this is susceptible of representation by the 'minute' or 'topographical' method which Mr. CHURCH follows, he seems to us to have done well nigh all that can be done by the combination of close study, a keen eye, and a most patient hand.

But many will be of opinion that no possible combination of these can reproduce the impression of a scene combining so many incidents into so colossal a whole, and that the 'suggestive' or 'imaginative' method alone can recreate for the spectator what the saw and felt under the shadow of Chimborazo. Be this as it may, Mr. CHURCH'S picture is not less a grand and a unique work. No landscape painter of our old world has ventured to grapple with such a range of nature as Mr. CHURCH has boldly addressed himself to."

A Bonaparte Among Books—Literary Lotus-Eating.

From the London Literary Review.

While the most successful member of his family is sending the souls of men to Hades, working unnumbered woes to Europe, and subjecting England to ten millions of unnecessary taxation, Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE is, we hear, staying in the north of England, for the purpose of translating the "Song of Solomon" into the dialect of Durham, and intends, when he has accomplished that feat, to move into the North Riding and translate the same composition into the dialect of Yorkshire. There are some facts which seem to breathe a strange air of quiet repose when we hear them, they take us so completely out of the busy world, which seeks without intermission to get profit or do something useful. They remind us that there are persons in the world who can afford to do things in which the world has no concern. To think of Prince LUCIEN engaged in this occupation is like entering the ivy-grown ruins of an abbey or monastery. We get at once into a region of such preternatural calm and patient content. There is also a gentle emotion of wonder added by the reflection that the person enjoying this perfection of literary leisure is a prince, and not only a prince, but a prince of the race of the turbulent Corsican. It is a grand caprice, and worthy of a man of an imperial line. It is strange when a foreigner attempts to translate any work at all into English; it is doubly strange that he should select the "Song of Solomon" as the test of his skill; but superlatives fail us when we come to the strangeness of his wishing to translate the "Song of Solomon" first into the Durham and then into the Yorkshire dialect. Let us for a moment picture to ourselves the Duke of SUSSEX translating *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, first into Moldavian and then into Wallachian. There is something high-bred and serene in the unexampled grandeur of uselessness attaching to the Prince's project. Still, it is always something to do anything whatever in the most perfect and extreme way in which it can be done. Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE appears to us to be carrying the delights of literary leisure to their highest point. It is not easy to be engaged in a literary work, and yet abstain entirely from the vulgarity of making some contribution to literature. And yet any notion of work spoils the notion of leisure. In the days of the Irish famine, there was a gentleman who offered a starving Irishman eighteenpence a day to make a hole six feet every way, fill it up again, and then remake it. The Irishman gave up at the end of the second day. He could not, although he was hungry, go on for ever at work that was no work—at an occupation that, so far as results went, was perfect leisure. But a prince has a soul equal to the task. Prince LUCIEN will do the thing perfectly. He will fill up his hole in Durham and dig it again in Yorkshire, without the slightest reluctance.

If we consider this translation of the Song of Solomon as the acme of literary pastime, we find it perfect in three great points. In the first place, there is no hurry about finishing it. No publisher, no public, will be urgent to see the task complete. There is no reason, except the shortness of human life, why a year should not be devoted to the translation of each verse. Nor will the value of the production be diminished if the translation is half finished. Half of the Song of Solomon in the Durham dialect is surely as good as the whole. This is an excellence which would attach to hardly any other undertaking which the Prince could have set himself. If he had attempted any more ordinary work, although he might have been free from the entreaties of booksellers and the impatience of readers, he would still have been tormented by the wish not to leave undone what he had begun. But the beauty of translating the Song of Solomon into the Durham dialect is, that it makes no difference whether the whole of it is done, or half, or none. Supposing one day the Prince translates a verse, nothing is gained; suppose the next day he takes a holiday, nothing is lost. In the first great requisite of a task of literary leisure—the absence of any motive or cause of hurry—the translation proposed by the Prince is unexceptionable.

In the next place, there is a subdued and mild irony about the work which has its pleasant side. Of course there is nothing wrong in translating any portion of the Bible into any dialect of human speech, and yet we cannot forget that the Song of Solomon has been the theme of a great controversy among commentators. Some have thought that the woman to whom it is addressed is simply a Jewish maid—others think she is allegorical of the Church. We do not know to which side of the dispute Prince LUCIEN leans; but let us suppose, as is probable, that he sees great difficulties in adhering unreservedly to either. Is there not something comic in a person who doubts whether the damsel of the song is or is not allegorical, appealing to her in a phrase which Mr. BROWNE'S authority assures us is pure Yorkshire? "Cum whoam, telle', cum whoam." There is a sort of slight put on the commentators in their researches, their Dryasdust interpretations, and their mysterious symbolism, by using this language; and yet, as it is good Yorkshire, and is a recognized form of human speech, no one can quarrel with the Prince for using it. It must give a lazy man fine feelings of passing satisfaction to think of the game he is thus playing so innocently. He gets lifted into an easy sense of superiority. That the commentators are only shadowy people, far off, and really unconnected with him, is quite in keeping with the true source of his enjoyment. To gratify a faint malice for absent people, to poke a sort of ghost of fun at the outside world, is about as strong an excitement as is compatible with the languid inactivity of the real literary lotus-eater.

Lastly, there is an isolation about translating the "Song of Solomon" into the dialects of Northern England which must suit the wayward fancies of a literary recluse. To all very useless labor something of solitude must necessarily attach. There is not much interference on the part of the world in an occupation by which the world cannot possibly benefit. But this translation of the "Song of Solomon" takes us a little further than this. We have tried to recollect the nearest approach to Prince LUCIEN'S production in point of utter uselessness that we have ever seen, and we can find none nearer than a translation made by a clergyman of the whole of *Samson Agonistes* into bad Greek iambics. The author had gone steadily through the whole poem, doing the dialogue into such iambics, and the choruses into such anapæsts, as are done by a conscientious but stupid boy of sixteen. This was useless; but its uselessness fell far short of that of Prince LUCIEN'S translation. For the clergyman might have been a tutor, and have done the translation in order to practice himself; and boys set to translate the *Agonistes* might put the clergyman's version to a use—bad, but still a use—and crib from it; or a better scholar might derive from reading it the pleasure of thinking how much better he could have done it. But there are no such purposes to which the Yorkshire "Song of Solomon" can be turned. No one can wish to steal from it, no one can wish to surpass it. The translator is absolutely cut off from all sympathy and rivalry while translating it. This work cannot be of the smallest or most indirect use to any one. He is isolated; he is placed apart from the hopes and fears, the good and the bad wishes, of mankind. What other literary occupation can fancy paint in which this solitary uselessness would be so complete and so inevitable?

There is a reproach cast on authors of all kinds—and on those generally who devote their hours to literature—that they are grubs, bookworms, miserable, incapable pedants. The authors of the present day seem inclined to avoid this reproach by proclaiming themselves athletes, bravos and sporting men. It is only by an accident and under protest that they drop the sword or the fowling-piece to take the pen and use the ink. We cannot recognize the absolute truth of either representation of literary life. Perhaps the latter is nearer reality than the former. According to these fancies, persons engaged in literature seem to us to enjoy and amuse themselves much like other people. But we do not believe that the special notion of an author has ever really sprung from the conduct of authors by profession, or, if ever sprung from this source, it would long ago have died away, if it had not been recruited from a very different region. It is the man of literary leisure who gives a tangible form to the popular impression of an author. It is the man who is deeply immersed in books, and who can afford to be occupied about them in a way that do no possible good to any human being, that realizes our highest conception of literary pedantry. No poor man—no merely literary man—would think of translating the Song of Solomon into the Durham dialect. But this is within the scope of the magnificent inutility of a prince. Thus not only does Prince LUCIEN enjoy, in the highest degree, a literary leisure which is free from hurry, has the zest of irony, and inspires a sense of solitude, but, in the language of his imperial relation, he embodies and represents a great idea—that of utterly fruitless and purposeless authorship.

Summer Fashions in France.

From a Paris Correspondent.

Coquetry is in nowise disposed to sacrifice any of its rights during any of the great heats, which have reached a climax almost unheard of in these temperate regions. It is absolutely impossible to have recourse to anything but the lightest fabrics, so necessity, mother of invention, has come to the rescue with a beautiful substance called grénadine guaze, which is so aërial in texture that it reminds one of the impalpable garments mentioned by the ancient poets. Although the grénadine is so thin, yet it is designed en sole broché; sometimes the pattern only consists of a square, indicated by a single thread, and in the square is placed a spot of two colors, or two shades of the same color. The grounding is always white, and the skirts are full and flounced—a bouillon between each flounce. A full bodice, à la vierge, is completed by a little fichu of the same material, which is crossed in front and pointed at the back. All around it are two flounces, and the ends disappear in the waist-ribbon, which is very wide, either plain or plaid. Mousseline de soie cannot compete with this new material, and embossed and woven goods are preferred to anything that can be printed.

There is some change in morning dresses, as piqué is too heavy this sultry weather. Unbleached foulard de l'Inde makes a charming casaque for déshabille; it is also employed in a new costume, consisting of a full and long skirt plaited in at the waist, and a Zouave jacket, loose-fitting, without sleeves. Under the jacket is worn a full chemise, in French cambric or muslin, reaching high up to the throat, with balloon sleeves closed at the wrist. This toilette is rendered elegant if the jacket is braided and the chemise ornamented with insertion and finished by very narrow lace at the throat. The same kind of dresses are made in unbleached batiste, a stuff which washes admirably, and is consequently much used for children. When turned to this juvenile account, colored braids are used for embroidering. This is a distinction which ought to be observed.

White dresses, the only real things for Summer, keep their ground; they admit of no novelty except in the way of trimming. Muslin and tarlatan skirts are generally covered with small flounces, and several fashionable ladies have appeared of an evening with their flounces in rows of threes, and between each set were frills of pink, blue, or green taffetas, so full that they looked like plaited ruches. Similar frills were arranged at the top of the sleeves, to look like epaulets, and the whole was completed by a very wide taffetas sash, the ends of which were flounced. The band part of a sash was never worn so narrow as at present, but the ends are graduated until at the bottom they are extremely wide. The dress we have just described would do for a ball if it were made of tulle, and gauze ribbon substituted for taffetas. A full berthe must be added, crossing in front.

The handsomest things for out-door wear are made of gros de Tours or of taffetas, the inner side of which is striped with white and black. The prevailing shape is the Talma, with a ruche one color over another all round, making a framework. Chesnut, blue and gray gros de Tours are very distinguished, but they catch the dirt and show the dust. Black, so fashionable as an accessoire, is not used for dresses this season by *les femmes comme il faut.* Downward stripes, checks and spots called mignonnettes are all the rage. These patterns are even finding their way on the bonnets, and for this purpose the pattern of the dress is reproduced in white crêpe. However, ladies who pique themselves on their good taste, always have a new bonnet to go with every dress, excepting for negligée, when they wear white straw.

Appeal to the British Methodists on American Slavery.

The Leeds *Mercury* publishes an "Appeal" from the American Wesleyans to their brethren in Great Britain and "to all members of the great Wesleyan family throughout the world." It is signed by 238 Wesleyan ministers, and we are informed by our American friends that had time and circumstances permitted it to be sufficiently circulated, the signatures of upwards of 2,000 might easily have been obtained. The 238 ministers whose signatures it bears are the representatives of upwards of 42,000 members—a fact of itself sufficiently weighty to secure the earnest attention of British Wesleyans.

The following is the document in question, slightly abridged:

"*To all Members of the Great Methodist Family, affiliating with the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the world.*

BELOVED BRETHREN IN CHRIST: The undersigned ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America would respectfully represent:

"That at an early day in our history as a church slaveholders were tolerated among us as members: that the practice had become so common that in 1844 one of our bishops was found to be a slaveholder—that a resolution requesting him not to officiate as bishop till that impediment was removed, caused a division of the original Methodist Episcopal Church of 1845: and that, notwithstanding that division, the Methodist Episcopal Church (that is the Northern division of the original church) is still deeply involved in the sin and shame of slaveholding. We have thousands of slaveholders yet in the church—trustees, stewards, leaders, and local preachers, and even traveling preachers have become slaveholders in several instances, and are such still, with but little disapprobation, as a general thing, on the part of the Conferences to which they belong. Such is our present connection with this terrible crime against humanity.

The undersigned, and tens of thousands in the private membership of our church, feel that these things are wrong in the sight of God—a disgrace to Methodism and our common Christianity, and a stumbling-block to unbelievers. We therefore feel that it is our bounden duty to secure, if possible, at the next session of our General Conference, which takes place at Buffalo, N. Y., (U. S.,) May 1, 1860, a disciplinary rule, by which all slaveholders shall be declared ineligible to membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Slavery is deeply cursing our nation, and its malign influence is not less deadly upon the Church of God; and we feel it to be our duty, as much as in us lieth, to remove this curse, and to wipe away this reproach from the otherwise pure escutcheons of our common Methodism. * * We need, however, all the moral influence we can command, in order to a successful termination to our labors.

To you, therefore, we appeal, sons and daughters of the Wesleys, under God, in all lands, and of every subordinate name! Will you not cast the weight of your influence into the scale of humanity and justice in the approaching contest? You can exert a powerful influence for good upon the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in these United States. And is there not a moral propriety in your so doing? Every Methodist on the globe is disgraced by the slaveholding that is now tolerated in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and you have all a right to speak, and, if need be, to remonstrate, in earnest and unequivocal language, in behalf of our common Methodism and Christianity.

We appeal to you, therefore, in this fearful and we hope, final struggle against Slavery in the Methodist Episcopal Church, to help us, by sending memorials or deputations to the General Conference of 1860. And we entreat those honored bodies, in England and in Canada, who have heretofore favored us with deputations at our quadrennial session, if need be, to instruct their future delegates to give, while among us, an unequivocal voice of freedom, and against oppression in the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

To all regular bodies of Methodists in England, and Australia and Canada, and the West Indies, who may not send delegates to our approaching General Conference, we say: Men of Israel, help! May we not hear your voice with ours, in the form of memorials to our next General Conference? This would greatly strengthen thousands of the enemies of Slavery in this land, and could not fail to hasten the day of the Church's purification from this great sin.

Memorials should be addressed, 'General Conference of the M. E. Church, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., May, 1860, care of the Rev. H. MATTISON, New-York, U. S. A.'"

Copies of this appeal were forwarded by the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society to the Methodist New Connection Conference, recently held in Manchester, when the following resolution was adopted by that body:

"That a memorial be sent to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York, United States, (May 1, 1860,) earnestly entreating our brethren to purify their church, by ceasing to hold communion with slaveholders." (See minutes of said Conference, p. 48.)

The appeal is also to be forwarded to the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Free Church, now assembling at Sheffield, together with a memorial from the Leeds Young Men's Anti Slavery Society, respectfully urging it on the attention of that association.

It has been sent from America direct to the Wesleyan Conference now assembling at Manchester, and we trust that influential body will cordially respond to the appeal made to them. The American Church has long been considered the bulwark of American Slavery; but we confidently anticipate that at no distant day she may herself break down the bulwark of oppression, and stand forth in her true character, the emblem of liberty and the defender of the weak and helpless.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, there has been less activity in all kinds of Wool. Manufacturers, having been previously well supplied, have not purchased freely. The demand from dealers has been also restricted. The receipts have been liberal, comprising 2,199 bales Domestic, and 1,317 bales Foreign. The available supplies are increasing. The principal holders, however, manifest no lack of confidence. Encouraged by the satisfactory result of the Fair at Cleveland, and the favorable advices from England, they are not pressing their stocks on the market; nor are they disposed to make any important concessions to buyers. We have heard of sales of 115,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 35c.@65c. for native to full blood, with some very choice at 58c.@63c.; 50,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 30c.@50c. for No. 1 to extra; 75,000 lbs. very inferior to fine California at from 10c.@22c.; 100 bales Texas within a range of from 13c.@25c. for unwashed and washed mixed fleeces, and 24c.@45c. for unwashed and washed Merinos; a lot of washed Peruvian at 24c.@25c., and 30 bales Cape at 40c. ⅌ lb.... In Boston, during the week, the demand was brisk at full rates, with sales of 100,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, 90 bales Mediterranean, 250,000 lbs. Cape, and 100,000 lbs. African, Chilian, and other kinds.... In Providence, sales were made of 21,500 lbs. domestic fleece at 40c.@55c.; 800 lbs. do., pulled, at 50c., and 6,500 lbs. foreign at 18c.@30c. ⅌ lb.... In Philadelphia, the demand was good at rather firmer prices, with sales of 100,000 lbs. domestic, including 25,000 lbs. common and three-quarter blood at 37½c.@51c.; 3,000 lbs. three-quarter blood at 45½c.@50c.; 3,000 lbs. half-blood at 45c.; 3,000 lbs. half and three-quarter blood at 50c.; 40,000 lbs. quarter blood at 42c.@54c.; 5,000 lbs. common at 37½c., cash, ⅌ lb.... In Baltimore, Richmond and Pittsburgh, sales were unimportant; and prices unaltered.... In Troy, N. Y., a good inquiry prevailed and sales were made of 50,000 lbs. at prices ranging from 43c.@54c. ⅌ lb.... At Detroit, there were received 211,307 lbs., and shipped 400 bales and 154,407 lbs. during the week. Buyers have generally ceased to operate and all the Wool has been marketed, save a few large lots held for higher prices. The total amount of the clip of Michigan for the season has been variously estimated at from 3,500,000 lbs. to 4,000,000 lbs. and by some even more. This, at an average price of 42½c. would produce a sum equal to $1,487,000, or, if the larger amount, $1,700,000. ....At Chicago, the week's receipts were 82,184 lbs. and shipments, 97,540 lbs. Some common to three-quartered blood fleece brought 32c.@42c. ⅌ lb. Nearly all the clip of Illinois is now in the hands of dealers and manufacturers.... The Wool clip of Wisconsin has reached, this season, one million of pounds, estimated by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, thus: "400,000 lbs., purchased by Milwaukee buyers; 440,000 lbs., purchased by Eastern buyers and others; 60,000 lbs., in the hands of home manufacturers; 60,000 lbs., still in the hands of producers; total, 900,000 lbs. This statement includes only the purchases of the principal operators, and all with whom we have spoken on the subject agree that it falls short at least 100,000 lbs. of the full clip of the State. The average price paid is variously estimated at from 39c.@42c.; we take a middle ground and place it at 41c. The general range was from 33c.@42c., but occasionally some inferior lots went as low as 22c., and not unfrequently some very superior lots sold as high as 45c.@48c. Among the latter were most of the heavy shearings, and upon the whole, we think the average is not certainly below 41c. Then assuming these estimates to be nearly correct, we have the sum of $410,000 realized by the farmers of our State for their Wool clip this season. We have no means of comparing this season's yield with those of former years, as no statistics in regard to this branch of our trade 'that we know of' have been preserved. It is known, however, to be larger, and somewhat better in quality than that of any previous year. In 1850, according to the census, there were 124,896 head of sheep in Wisconsin, which at an average of 3½ pounds of wool to each sheep, would indicate a yield of some 437,000 pounds in the State. All the dealers with whom we have conversed seemed inclined to yield the palm to Waukesha County, as a whole, for marketing the cleanest and best quality of Wool."

THE CLEVELAND WOOL FAIR

Was a decided success. The lots offered there numbered about 150, and the number of pounds 680,000. The Wool was the product of the several States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. In Ohio nearly every County was represented. The Fair was well attended on the 4th, as were also the Sales on the 5th inst. Most of the sales were made direct to Eastern manufacturers, or their accredited agents. Buyers had to pay higher prices than the limits they had set themselves when they came out, and the effects of the sale has been to sustain the rates paid at the opening of the season. In nearly every instance the lots went at an advance on the prices estimated by Wool judges who were not in the market. The quantity of Wool sold did not fall short of 600,000 lbs., and the value must have amounted to over a quarter of a million dollars. The average quality of the Wool sold was very good. One lot of 500 lbs. sold to Mr. BOND at 73c., was pronounced by good judges to be of as good quality as any in America; and a lot of 800 lbs., bought by Mr. LADD at 72c., was also of excellent quality. We have not room for a report of all the sales, but we give,—in a summary of the principal,—enough to indicate the spirit and effect of the whole. Mr. WILLARD, of Boston, bought 10,000 lbs. quarter to half blood, at 37½c.; small lot of fleece unwashed, at 27c.; 2,500 lbs. tub-washed, mostly picked, at 43½c.; 8,000 lbs. three quarters to full blood very light Ohio fleece, at 47½c.; 8,000 lbs. selected fleece, at 52½c.; 15,000 lbs. three-quarters blood, at 47c.; 7,000 lbs. quarter to half blood, at 38c.; 15,000 lbs. fancy clip, at 54½c.; 1,000 lbs. fancy clip, at 55c.; lot fancy clip, at 60½c.; 700 lbs., at 55c.; 250 lbs. lambs' fleece from premium sheep, at 70c.; two lots fancy clip, at 57c.; lot do., at 59½c.; two lots do., at 54c.; lot do., at 56½c.; lot do., at 55c.; lot do., at 57c.; 10,000 lbs., medium fleece, very light, at 40½c.; 2,500 lbs. medium Ohio fleece, at 41c.; 2,500 lbs. large fancy clip, at 54c.; lot fancy clip, at 58c.; lot fancy clip, 46c.; lot fancy clip, 46½c.; lot fancy clip, 49c.; lot fancy clip, 51c.; lot fancy clip, 52½c.; lot fancy clip, part of lot that took first premium, containing some two year old Wool, 57c. Mr. COOLIDGE, of Boston, bought 4,000 lbs. mixed fleece, very light, at 39c.; 13,000 lbs. three quarter blood Ohio fleece at 46½c.; 5,500 lbs. fine Ohio fleece at 46c.; 5,000 lbs. at 46c.; 4,000 lbs. half to three-quarters blood fleece, 42½c.; lot fancy clip, 49c.; lot fancy clip, 46c.; lot fancy clip, 50½c.; lot fancy clip, 49½c. Messrs. STEARNS, Pittsfield, Mass., bought 2,000 lbs. fine heavy Wool at 30c.; lot of fine and coarse mixed at 41½c.; 5,000 lbs. three-quarters to full blood Ohio at 47c.; 10,000 lbs. one half to three-quarters blood Ohio, at 45c.; 8,000 lbs. half blood very clean and light, 37c.; 12,000 full blood Ohio, 50½c.; 8,000 lbs. common to one quarter blood Ohio 38½c.; lot fancy clip, 54½c.; lot fancy clip, 52½c. Messrs. TOWNSEND & SON, of New-York, bought 8,000 lbs. medium fleece, very light, one-quarter off for unwashed, at 40c.; 1,000 lbs. mixed, unwashed, as it is 28c.; lot tub-washed, pulled, 32c.; lot unwashed pulled, 30c. Mr. ROSS bought 15,000 lbs. selected fancy Ohio fleeces, at 56c.; lot of 1,200 lbs., at 28½c.; 5,000 lbs. full blood Ohio fleece, 50½c.; 3 bales, averaging super, 38c.; 15,000 lbs. of one-quarter to one-half blood fleece, 38½c.; 5,000 lbs. three-quarters to full-blood Ohio fleece, 47c.; 5,000 do., 45c.; 600 lbs. three-quarters blood fleece 43½c.; lot unwashed pulled, as it is, 31c.; lot fancy clip, 62c.; lot fancy clip, 50c.; do., 51½c.; do., 51c.; lot unwashed, 25c.; lot as it is, 16c.; small lot 30c.; small lot fancy clip, 55½c. Messrs. HARBAUGH & Co., of Pittsburgh, bought 14,000 lbs. of common to quarter-blood fleece, at 34c.; lot of tub-washed, at 40c.; two lots fine fleece, full blooded, at 48½c.; 5,000 lbs. half blood extra light Ohio, at 43½c.; 6,000 lbs. half-blooded, very light Ohio fleece, 43½c.; 7,000 lbs. fancy fleeces, selected from the best clips in Ohio, at 61c.; 8,000 lbs. half-blood Ohio fleece, 43c.; 10,000 lbs. half-blood Ohio fleece, 42½c.; 2,000 lbs. common Ohio, at 36c. Mr. H. HILL, of Milwaukee, bought 20,000 lbs. full-blood Ohio fleece, a 51c.; 20,000 lbs. full-blood Ohio fleece, 50c.; 10,000 selected Ohio fleeces, 56c.; 11,000 lbs. fancy fleeces, selected from the best clips in Ohio, at 60½c. Amongst the incidents of this Fair was the formation of an association with the view of advancing the interests of wool-growers, and aiding them in the production and improvement of wool.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By the *Hammonia* at this port, and the *Nova Scotian* at Quebec, we have further accounts from England in reference to the progress of the Colonial Wool sales at London. We have already given the result of the first day's sales. On the 22d, 25th and 26th ult. the competition among buyers was decidedly vigorous, and the offerings were generally sold at prices indicative of a sustained market, at the previously reported advance of 1½d. ⅌ lb. on the preceding series of sales. Owing, in some measure, to the firmness with which the Colonial Wool sales were progressing, there was an improved feeling in the demand in private for all kinds of home grown wool at the late advance in prices. Several parcels had changed hands in London for shipment to Belgium, and the home trade was decidedly firm, notwithstanding that stocks were rather heavy. In the Provincial Markets a lively business was transacted, especially in English Long Wools, and prices were very firm. The staplers, rather than the manufacturers, were the principal buyers. The highest quotations of the season were the ruling prices.

Since the foregoing review was written, the *Arabia's* mails have been received, giving later news from London, respecting the progress of the Wool Sales there. The competition had increased, an additional advance had been established, so that the rise in prices, as compared with those of the last sales, was finally quoted on Port Philip wools 2½d. to 4d. ⅌ lb., and on Sydney wools 2d. to 3d. The greatest advance was on combing wools. Both home and foreign buyers had purchased eagerly at that improvement. The Germans were bidding strongly against the Yorkshire buyers, and there was every prospect that, before the end of the sales, a further advance would be obtained. From Liverpool we have accounts of the Wool Sales, there, on the 27th and 28th of July. At the opening public sale, on the 27th ult., 785 sheets English (chiefly skin) were offered, which went rather below previous rates. There were about 400 bales East India which brought about ½d. ⅌ lb. advance on former prices, and at the sale on the 28th, this advance was well supported, particularly on whites. The reports from Bradford to the 28th ult., mention increasing supplies, with a less active business, yet firm prices.

Extraordinary Case of Elopement and Shooting.

From the London Free Press, Aug. 4.

A case which has created the greatest excitement and amusement in the Township of Yarmouth has come to our knowledge, and from the romantic and extraordinary circumstances connected with it, together with the "respectability" of the parties concerned, is worth recording in our columns. The facts are as follows:

In the Township of Yarmouth there lives a well-to-do farmer named MARWOOD GILBERT, owning a farm, well stocked, and as report says, a pretty good sum of money likewise, who, some years since, was married to a Miss BLEWITT. The sister of Mrs. GILBERT—another Miss BLEWITT—was engaged to be married to a Mr. HENRY LOCKE, a young man highly respected, and connected with one of the best families in the Township of Yarmouth. Everything went smoothly on till the morning of the day on which the marriage was to have taken place. The morning came; the families assembled; the neighbors were ready to to congratulate, and the parson had a sly smile to himself at the mischief he was about to consummate. But one little incident marred the whole proceedings—the bride was wanting, and was nowhere to be found! Where was she gone? Her apartments were visited—the premises searched—but no Miss BLEWITT could be discovered. Surely she had not, in imitation of the ill-fated "Genevra," hidden herself in an old oaken chest when—

"A spring-lock that lay in ambush there,
Fastened her down for ever!"

certainly not; for there was no such chest in the house. But the unwilling truth soon became known—Miss BLEWITT had eloped on the morn of the day that was to have witnessed her nuptials—with her brother-in-law, MARWOOD GILBERT!

Who shall paint the scene? No words can express the astonishment, grief, mortification and surprise that the intelligence, now for the first time made known, caused the unhappy family. A search was made—Mr. BLEWITT came to London—and, after much inquiry, discovered the fatal truth that GILBERT was speeding on his way to the West, with $1,000 in his pocket, and the young girl by his side.

The birds were flown. A council was held, and it was resolved that no good would result from the chase. GILBERT had his six shot revolver with him, and he might use it. Besides, the bridegroom expectant could hardly be supposed to be particularly anxious respecting the fate of his deceitful lemonrata. The guilty couple were, therefore, left to their own devices. About a month afterwards, however, back they came! Whether the husband had qualms of conscience, or got tired of his new-found flame, the deponent saith not. A tremendous scene now ensued: the enraged and cheated bridegroom—the weeping and outraged wife—the indignant brothers—the distressed father—and the guilty girl! Explanations followed. The girl—Miss BLEWITT—alleged that she was compelled, under threats that she would have her brains knocked out, to accompany GILBERT, and was in great fear of him; while he declared that it was she that played the Delilah's part, and enticed him to leave the bosom of his virtuous family for the guilty expedition. Mutual recriminations only perplexed matters, but, despite the protestations of the man, the brothers of Miss BLEWITT swore vengeance, and endeavored to break off the connection. But this was more easily attempted than accomplished. By this time, however much under fear the girl was, she was in no such fear now, for her remarks and her conduct discovered that she had become infatuated with her paramour. He, likewise, seemed in no way desirous to break off the disgraceful connection, for, being unable to see her, owing to the strict surveillance under which the girl was now kept, he endeavored to correspond. Letters were repeatedly left, and assignations made; the former were intercepted, and the latter frustrated. Matters got more difficult. A devilish feeling got hold of both of the brothers and GILBERT, which threatened, before long, to develop itself in some fatal manner. Nor was the denouement long in arriving.

By some means, of which we are not acquainted, GILBERT understood that he might come for an interview with the girl at 11 o'clock on a certain night. The signal was to be a candle in the window, and if it waved to the left he was to come on. This was one night last week. According to the appointment GILBERT came, and made himself known under a window where the brothers of Miss BLEWITT slept. One of them was watching with a loaded gun, charged with buckshot, determined to be avenged on his sister's dishonorer. The moment the unhappy GILBERT came, the gun was fired through the window glass! The shot took effect, entered the man's ribs in a slanting direction, passed through the body, out at the back. Singularly enough none of the vitals were touched,—the shot passing within a small distance of the kidneys and intestines, and but three quarters of an inch of his spine. Immediately on feeling himself wounded, GILBERT ran off, bleeding profusely, and made for a cottage kept by a man named BARKER. BARKER called out, "What do you want?" GILBERT replied, "For God's sake let me in; I'm shot and shall die!" But BARKER, who, it appears, knew his neighbor well, refused point blank, and told him to go to his relatives a little way up the road. GILBERT entreated to be taken in, but he was positively refused. Finding no succor from that quarter, he next proceeded to Mr. PEDNALL'S house, a kinsman of his. Here he was likewise denied admittance. The wretched man, weltering in blood, cried loud for help, and PEDNALL, though refusing to allow him inside, acted the good Samaritan's part by taking his horse from the stable, putting poor GILBERT across, and conveying him to his own house, covered with blood and dirt. GILBERT imagined himself in a dying state, and sent up repeated prayers for his soul's safety. A surgeon was sent for from St. Thomas, and the wounds being examined were pronounced not to be mortal. A change now came o'er the wounded—the instant he found he was not dying he told his wife to fetch his revolver, which being brought, he examined it, and swore by his Maker that if he rose from his bed he would shoot the whole tribe of Blewitts!

The farce is now drawing to a termination. The matter being brought before a magistrate, a warrant was issued for WILLIAM and GEORGE BLEWITT, the brothers. An examination took place, when the facts of the shooting were sworn to. No one in the house, of course, knew anything about the authorship of the deed. However, WILLIAM was committed to take his trial, and here the matter rests for the present. The man's guilty passion has brought about a melancholy state of affairs. First, he has prevented a virtuous marriage, and debauched a hitherto properly conducted young lady; next, he has ruined the peace of a happy family; thirdly, he has got shot and narrowly escaped with his life. The tale conveys its own moral.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Coan vs. Coan.—In this cause a decree of divorce was rendered against the defendant on the ground of adultery. The complaint of the plaintiff, the husband, alleged that he was married to the defendant in 1852, that they had one child, a boy, now about four years old, and charged defendant with having committed adultery with several persons unknown to the plaintiff. There was no defence.

Edward J. Wesley vs. Elizabeth Jane Wesley.—Report confirmed, and decree settled.

Wm. C. Coan vs. Jane Morris.—Motion denied, with leave to defendant to renew motion on further proof, on payment of costs.

Wm. C. Young vs. John Morris.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest, and was briefly noticed in the TIMES of Wednesday last. Justice INGRAHAM this morning rendered his decision, denying the motion, with leave to defendant to renew it on further proofs, on payment of costs.

James M. Kidney vs. Margaret Kidney.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Geo. W. Beavers vs. J. Henry Williams.—Case settled.

A CARGO OF TEA FOR BOSTON.—The ship *Alfred Hill* arrived at Boston on Saturday, from China direct, with a cargo of teas. This is the first tea ship which has arrived at that port for several years. The trade between this country and China is carried on principally with the port of New-York. Occasionally a stray cargo turns up elsewhere—but it is here that the great bulk of the business is transacted.

The New-York Times.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas ... 3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail ... 5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad ... 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail ... 5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad ... 5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by steamboat ... 5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Aug. 13, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Arabia*, as announced in yesterday's Times, arrived at Boston on Wednesday night. The mails were forwarded by the morning train over the New-Haven road, and reached this City at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There is nothing new to add to the telegraphic summary dispatched from Sackville, but we give elsewhere interesting details from our English and Continental files, together with our own correspondence from various points.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news, of course, is anticipated by the *Arabia*.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall on the night of the 2d inst., with the California mails and treasure list of July 20, arrived at this port last night. The Opposition steamship *North Star*, which left Aspinwall on the 3d inst., arrived early yesterday morning. The amount of treasure brought by the *Star of the West* is upwards of a million and a half. The California news, which has principally been anticipated by the Overland Mail, and by the steamers from Minatitlan, at New-Orleans, is of very little importance. We publish from the *Bulletin* an interesting statement of facts relative to the missing bark *Messenger Bird*, which turned up at Tahiti about the middle of May last.

By these arrivals we have received letters and papers from the Isthmus to the 3d inst. A revolutionary movement is reported to have taken place at Carthagena and to have been temporarily successful—more, however, through the laxity of the authorities than through the sympathies of the people. President Ospina is too popular to be put down by such a proceeding; and the rising, in all probability, will not extend beyond Carthagena. The excitement about the Chiriqui gold discoveries continues undiminished.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands indicate that the new Treaty with the French Government, which was soon to go into effect, had become more and more distasteful to the Government and people. The objections to the Treaty have been heretofore pointed out in the Times. Under the pretence of acquiring new commercial advantages, the agent of France has secured concessions from Kamehameha which, it is believed, put the final acquisition of the Sandwich Islands by France beyond all doubt, reducing it simply to a question of time.

An arrival from Yucatan at New-Orleans, brings intelligence that the war of the races still continues unabated. The Indians were threatening general depredations.

A Railroad Convention, consisting of delegates representing the roads on the Southwestern and Middle route between Washington and New-Orleans, commenced its session in Washington yesterday. Their business is with reference to the transportation of the mail between Portland and New-Orleans, for which a joint bid is to be made, and to make a uniform arrangement concerning the general passenger and freight business. They expect to be able to convey the mail between New-Orleans and New-York in three and a half days.

The friends of the late Horace Mann held a meeting yesterday in Boston, to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, and to take measures for the erection of a monument at Mount Auburn—to carry out which latter purpose a Committee was appointed. It was announced that a fund of $20,000 had already been invested for the benefit of Mr. Mann's children.

A very destructive fire occurred in Cincinnati early on Thursday morning, the loss by which is estimated at $200,000. It broke out in a wholesale liquor store, which, with the stock, was entirely destroyed, as well as several adjacent establishments of a like character. The falling walls injured several firemen.

The Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention of Clergymen yesterday adjourned *sine die*, after passing a series of resolutions, and appointing a Standing Committee for the State at large.

The Board of Aldermen held a special session last evening to make preparations for the reception of the Richmond Grays. Resolutions of welcome were adopted, and Aldermen Adams, Toomey, Peck, Owens and Lynes were appointed a Committee of Reception. The Mayor sent in several unimportant vetoes which took the usual course.

The Board of Councilmen last night passed a resolution concurring with the Board of Aldermen, extending to the Richmond Grays a cordial welcome to the City. A Committee was appointed to make preparations for their welcome in due form.

Yesterday, sales were reported of 850 bales Cotton, at uniform quotations. Flour was more active, but most kinds were cheaper. Wheat was quiet. Corn was in fair demand, and was firmer. Rio Coffee was very active, the sales comprising 14,955 bags, privately and by auction, at rather better prices. Sugars attracted less attention. A fair business was transacted in Pork, but at declining rates. Beef and Lard were quiet. Molasses, Rice, and Whisky, were in moderate demand. The Freight engagements were not extensive.

The House of Representatives.

Such is the present state of political parties that the nomination of more than two Presidential candidates, next year, is an event more than likely to happen. It may be assumed as a certainty. Wise assures Mr. Donnelly, and Mr. Donnelly has not kept the luminous communication very strictly under his private bushel, that, in case Douglas shall manage to obtain the Charleston nomination, the South will run a nominee of its own, and none who know anything of the Virginia Governor's fighting qualities can for a moment doubt that, rather than permit the friends of Congressional intervention to suffer detriment for lack of a suitable candidate, he would himself bear their banner in his own valiant hands. In such a contingency, several Southern States would unquestionably vote against the Little Giant, and thus preclude the possibility of his success.

On the other hand, the Opposition is not [illegible] a unit. It has aspirants popular and powerful, who, nevertheless, could not unite all its strength, and the selection of a candidate able to perform that great feat of conciliation and harmony is felt to be a most difficult problem. A possibility exists, therefore, that there may be two nominees in opposition to the Charleston ticket, and the happening of one or both the above-mentioned contingencies is made all the more probable by the notorious decline of National Conventions in the public regard.

[illegible] of Representatives is, therefore, to be kept in view as among the easy possibilities of the campaign, and accordingly it is worth while to inquire what the chances of the respective parties would be in that body.

There are thirty-three States: of these, seventeen is the smallest number which is a majority. The successful candidate in the House must, therefore, unite in his support seventeen delegations. Twenty-seven States have already chosen their representatives, and of these the Democrats have nine only, while the Opposition count seventeen. In the late Congress five of the six yet to elect were represented by Democratic delegations, and one (Maryland) was divided. Allowing all these to the Democrats they will have only fifteen—two less than the requisite number of States. So that the choice of a Democratic President, by the House of Representatives, is already out of the question.

We have seldom seventeen States to the Opposition, which is the full number necessary by the Constitution to elect. But the case of that party is by no means free from difficulties. In this number Tennessee, Illinois and Oregon are included. Will they all—will Tennessee, for example—vote for a Republican of the Massachusetts, New-York or Ohio stamp? And, if she will not, the magic number is broken.

It is a long day before the question can come to a practical test, and many things will happen before February, 1861. Yet, we repeat, it is quite within the bounds of Constitutional possibility that the lower House of the Thirty-sixth Congress may be required to select from the three candidates having the highest number of electoral votes the next President of the United States.

Our Anglo-Mainiacs.

If it were allowable to apply a metaphorical expression to so flat a fact as the State of Maine, we might express a fear that that sterile commonwealth is gradually drifting into the fruitful arms of England. Possessed with the idea that to be English in manner, appearance and feeling, is to be dignified and respectable, the inhabitants of the Lumber State, and especially of the City of Portland and the enterprising villages in the vicinity, have recently taken to "mutton-chop" whiskers, peg-top trowsers, all-rounder collars, brown wide-awakes, and an epidemic of Regent-streetianism generally. Mainiac captains may be heard occasionally in our insurance offices objecting to a classification of their ships below the grade of New-York vessels, and adopting in their remonstrances a composite Corinthian style of accent, in which a sharp ear may detect the preponderance of the Cockney drawl over the Down-East twang. It has been said also that at the meeting of the Historical Society held in Brunswick last week, several of the speakers made themselves glorious by adopting what is vulgarly supposed to be the pure English treatment of the letter H, reversing their aspirates, and trifling with their w's like Wiscount Williams himself. We of course cannot vouch for the correctness of this rumor, but it gains a color of truth from the information which now reaches us, that the object of the Brunswick meeting was to take into consideration a proposition for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the capture of Quebec by the British.

What Maine is to Quebec, or Quebec to Maine, is a question which of course concerns the respective populations of those interesting localities much more than it does the rest of mankind, and the sympathetic feeling here alluded to may, after all, arise only from considerations of trade and barter. But it is fearful to think what an amount of celebration New-York would have to undergo if questions of trade were to render such performances necessary here. For example, the City of New-York does annually with the Empire of Brazil, business to an amount sufficient for the purchase of most of the cultivated and arable portions of the State of Maine, and quite sufficient in any two years to include in such an operation a very fair slice of the city of Quebec. Yet nobody here dreams of celebrating the expulsion of the French from Brazil, or the abdication of the first Dom Pedro and the establishment of the native Empire under the second monarch of that name. We reserve our manifestations for American exploits, and indeed are not over enthusiastic even on those occasions. We have come to regard Saratoga as a mere watering place, and Stony Point as a point of view only. When, therefore, we find Maine so ebullient over the death of Wolfe, we cannot repress the fear that next year may witness a conclave of Cockney Yankees held in Brunswick, to consider the propriety of celebrating Waterloo.

The fact is, that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the *Leviathan* steamship to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steamship in the world coming to their piney shores—and in their admiration of the mighty nation, whose Summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to lavish honors on all Britons, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a barbacue to Boadicea. It is, perhaps, a little spiteful to remind the Portlanders that it is not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only seasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her sister States as indifferent to the loss as stolid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The Railroad Culvert at Ballston.

We have received from the Superintendent of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad the following very satisfactory certificate in relation to the solidity and safety of the Culvert at Ballston. Our correspondent "T. B. H.," appears to have been correct as regards the appearance of the culvert; but notwithstanding its unsafe look competent inspectors have pronounced it in a perfectly sound condition, which will be sufficient to reassure the traveling public.

State of New-York, County of Rensselaer, ss.—Orrin G. Clark and Hudson T. Caswell, of the City of Troy, in said county, being each duly sworn, doth each for himself depose and say:

That he is a mason and master builder, residing in said city; that he is not in any way interested in or in the employ of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company; that on the 9th August, inst., he was requested by the officers of said Company to make an examination of a double culvert, mentioned in an article published in the New-York Times of said date, and to report if any defect existed therein.

That on the 10th August, inst., he made a minute and critical examination thereof; that the arch way of said culvert is about seventy-five feet in length, and the openings about twenty feet in width; that the bed of said railroad is in full about ten feet in width.

That the two stone faces or wings, constructed to prevent the sliding of the earth of the embankment, are in some places cracked and out of the perpendicular; that said faces or wings do not affect the strength of said culvert, and are not necessary or intended to support the bed of said railroad; that said culvert is as to its strength, perfect, and not only amply sufficient to sustain any train which passes over the same, but of sufficient strength to support any weight which could be placed upon the bed of said railroad; and that the same is as strong as when erected about twenty-five years ago, and stronger and safer than any iron or wooden bridge which could be built.

O. G. CLARK,
H. T. CASWELL.

Severally subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1859. Miles Beach,
Commissioner of Deeds, Troy, N. Y.

State of New-York, City of Troy, Rensselaer County, Clerk's Office, ss.—I, John P. Ball, Clerk of said county, and also Clerk of the Supreme, County and Mayor's Courts, being Courts of Record held therein, do hereby certify that Miles Beach, before whom the annexed affidavit was made, and whose name was thereto subscribed, was, at the day of the date thereof, a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city aforesaid, dwelling in said city, duly commissioned and sworn, and that his signature thereto subscribed is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said county, this 11th day of August A. D., 1859. JOHN P. BALL, Clerk.

The above-named Clark and Caswell are two of the best mechanics in Troy, and men of tried integrity and judgment in their profession, and implicit reliance may be placed on their statement.

L. R. STOW, JOHN E. WOOL,
D. THS. VAIL, J. W. T. McCOUN,
J. W. WARREN & CO., CHARLES P. HARTT.

England and Europe.

In the *Journal des Débats* of Saturday, July 23, M. Prevost-Paradol, a leading journalist of Paris, published an article on England and Europe, which deserves special attention, not less from the character and ability of the writer than from the well-known proclivities of the *Débats* in favor of the Anglo-French alliance and of English institutions. The habitual sneer at a "chained and venal Press" with which the London journalists since their own still comparatively recent emancipation from the control of an official censorship, have been accustomed to receive French opinions upon the position and conduct of England, cannot in this instance be indulged. M. Prevost-Paradol, an intimate personal friend of Guizot, and a staunch opponent of the Napoleonic rule in France, has won repeated acknowledgments of his candor, his capacity and his high principle from the most severely Anti-Gallican members of the London Press. Possibly, in their past praises of M. Paradol these gentlemen may have been inspired almost as much by hatred of the Emperor, whose service the young Parisian writer had declined to enter, as by admiration of his own noble qualities. But, be this as it may, whether they loved Paradol the more, or Napoleon the less, they have done justice to the fearless censor, whose thoughtful strictures upon the actual attitude of England we now reproduce. No English periodical has been more steadily scurrilously hostile to the French Emperor than the London *Saturday Review*, and no one has taken more pains to secure a hearing in England for M. Prevost-Paradol. In commenting upon a volume of Essays recently issued by M. Paradol, the *Review* thus spoke of their author:

"It is not easy for a French journalist to acquire a high reputation in these days. To be honest and brilliant is a dangerous combination of merits under the Empire. M. Prevost-Paradol is, we believe, the only author who has gained a place in the first rank of French periodical writers since the days of freedom which formed the intellects and animated the style of the remarkable band of journalists whose influence was so great during the time of Louis Philippe. Nor was there any one, even in those days of the glory of journalism, who surpassed M. Prevost-Paradol in the qualities which please Englishmen in French journalists. Perhaps in France it may be reckoned a fault, but Englishmen cannot but relish that which is the most distinguishing characteristic of M. Prevost-Paradol's writings—their great resemblance, in the general cast of thought they display to the best writings of the best English writers. There is, in all his productions, a constant contempt expressed for the vague grandiloquence which Frenchmen so often affect, as if they had the duty intrusted to them of putting the secret of the universe into short, stilted paragraphs. There is a constant endeavor to ascertain exactly how far a proposition can be hazarded within the limits of truth, and to adhere rigorously to what may be said with a reasonable confidence that it is true. There is a good-natured fault-finding with the countrymen of the writer for the absurdities of thought into which they run one after another, like a flock of sheep. All this has an English air, if we contrast with it the compositions of the writers who have carried the extravagances of French journalism to the utmost. It is only in style that M. Prevost-Paradol is thoroughly French."

The *Review* then analyses one or two of the more purely witty papers in the volume, and continues:

"But there is a large portion of the volume now published by M. Prevost-Paradol which is of a very different character, and contains an exposition of a political creed to which the writer clings with sincere devotion. At the beginning of the volume is printed an essay on Parliamentary government, which serves as a prelude to all the subsequent articles, as they only carry out the proposition which in the opening essay the author has sought to establish. This introductory essay is simply a recapitulation of the reasons why M. Prevost-Paradol thinks that some form of free government is a necessity in France, and why he rejects the arguments that are current to show that Parliamentary government is bad in itself and specially unfit for Frenchmen. To Englishmen all that he says is familiar; and we can derive no other pleasure from the essay than that of seeing what is old to us well put and skilfully arranged to meet the tastes and views of Frenchmen. In no French writer of the present day is there a more noble interest in the welfare of his country and a more genuine concern for the moral greatness of France than in M. Prevost-Paradol. Few Frenchmen, again, are so well acquainted with England and with everything English. He really is too English for English readers; for he praises England so heartily, and tests French institutions so constantly by an English standard, that we have not so much to learn from him as if he represented a little more strongly the peculiarities of his countrymen."

We may hope, therefore, that the *Review* will lay well to heart and urge its countrymen well to ponder the faithful, close and scathing analysis of England's part in the recent war; and of that shameful doctrine of a sham neutrality under which her Conservatives have manœuvred and her Liberals taken shelter just long enough to precipitate a shabby and incomplete solution of the gravest European question of our times.

M. Paradol writes:

"England has just caused a strange surprise not to Europe only, but to those statesmen who fancied they knew her best, to those among her great citizens who thought they were perfectly certain to lead her. For the first time perhaps in her history she has allowed a great war to commence and continue, a re-arrangement of territory to be announced and accomplished not only without taking part in it, but with the firm resolution of having nothing to do with it. She has imposed this resolution on her statesmen; she has watched them with jealous attention, lest they might be tempted to disobey her; she has forbidden them to entertain the slightest intention of mixing up with this conflict the name and arms of the English people; and so well has she succeeded in this difficult design, that the war was brought to a close, and peace reëstablished in Europe, without England's taking any greater part in it than Portugal or Denmark.

The ministers who, true to the tradition of their country, formed a different idea of her interests and duties, no more succeeded in moving her than Don Quixote did in carrying off that celebrated wooden horse on which he fancied he could travel through the vast fields of air. It was in vain they let off crackers near the peaceful animal, and put squibs under his tail; nothing stirred his inflexible immobility, and after all this alarum he found himself in the same place as at first. But the question is, whether England finds herself, at the end of this episode, in the same place as at the beginning, and whether she comes out of this trial as intact as Don Quixote's steed.

First of all let us inquire what were the chief causes of England's taking so new and decided an attitude in the great crisis we have just passed through. Above all, it was that increasing disgust for war, which in the Nineteenth Century is both the glory and the weakness of civilized communities. It must be admitted that England never manifested greater repugnance to war, or greater attachment to peace, than during the first months of this year. It is not only—as people are too fond of saying, the immense development of material interests, that makes nations, when they have the control of their own destinies, so slow to have recourse to arms; it is a general sentiment of humanity; it is a greater respect for human life, a livelier consciousness of the manifold evils brought about by war, and the responsibility attaching to those who let loose such a scourge upon the world without absolute necessity. If these ideas exercise at the present day a great influence upon the continent itself, if the most warlike nation in the world has felt their constraining power, what action must they not have upon England, laden, as she indeed is, with the most genial blessings of modern civilization, accustomed more and more to internal peace, to labor, order and liberty, and the peaceful enjoyment of the greatest blessings that nature can desire?

Not only are the English inclined in these days to consider war barbarous, but a considerable part of the English public, deeply imbued with Christian ideas, regards it as a sin. They hesitate long, they weigh all the circumstances before admitting this right of drawing the sword, which a short time back gave such little trouble to the conscience of nations or sovereigns. This tolerably numerous portion of the public have come by degrees to apply to the conduct of nations those absolute maxims that constitute the ideal of the Christian life. They do not go so far as to say that the duty of a people, like that of a martyr, is to suffer itself to be immolated, nor even to turn the cheek to the smiter; but they concede to a people nothing beyond the right of defending its existence, and they deny its right of raising itself as formerly, or maintaining itself by arms amidst the recurring conflicts that agitate the world. They have thus invented a sort of catechism for the use of nations that was utterly unknown to Elizabeth, Cromwell and Pitt, and which Louis XIV. and Napoleon, if they take an interest about such things in the other world, must bitterly regret not to have seen disseminated and put in practice earlier among the English people.

It would be wrong, however, to attribute solely to the progress of civilization and to the influence of Christian sentiments this attachment of England to peace—this altogether novel passion for a strict neutrality. Pride and contempt, self-esteem and the disdain of others, have a large share in it. Right or wrong, the English public has accustomed itself to regard the greater part of the continental nations as irrevocably devoted to anarchy or slavery, and consequently it takes less interest in their trials or quarrels so long as England's security does not appear to it to be directly threatened. Elated, moreover, by the progress of her race over every part of the globe, by the wonderful development of her new colonies, by the foundation of those distant empires, where her customs, freedom, industry, and all the germs of her own peculiar greatness, live again, together with her language, England has insensibly been led to give to continental nations a less considerable share in her affairs, and to attach less importance to the events that change the face of Europe. She boasted, not long since, of being the first Mussulman power in the world; she is also a great oceanic power, and she is a great American power, and anticipating the future in this part of the globe, she refuses to consider Europe any longer as the sole arena where at all costs she must acquire or preserve the first rank. Less concerned about the progress of her ancient rivals, she is also less jealous of upholding the balance of their power, and of watching their mutual encroachments, and this turn of mind is the more advantageous to her since she finds a pretext therein for sparing herself great sacrifices and vigorous resolutions.

From all these sentiments, good or bad, exalted or selfish, has resulted the conduct of England in the present crisis. The future alone will show whether she has not erred in her instincts and calculations, and whether, in adopting a policy similar to America's, she has not forgotten that it is not the ocean, but merely the Channel, that separates her from a continent filled with soldiers. If the peace party (which in England is the dominant party as the war party is with us)—if the peace party has been right—if it has actually revealed to England the admirable secret of preserving her influence over Europe without taking part in its quarrels, this party has rendered its country an immense service; if, on the contrary, it has been mistaken, if in prematurely disengaging England from her continental ties it has deprived her at the same time too soon of her supports, it has placed in extreme jeopardy not only the greatness of its country, but its very existence.

In fact, the aspect of Europe must awaken now very different feelings in the breast of a Frenchman and in that of an Englishman, and may give to the former as many hopes as to the latter just sources of uneasiness. England can say to herself, 'I have never been much liked upon the Continent; but I was feared there; now they fear me much less, and do not like me more on that account. I had not long since before me a nation powerful and jealous, but isolated and surrounded as it were by my natural allies; now I see in Europe only old enemies who have not pardoned my successes, only old friends who attribute to me their reverses. I was accustomed to fight against one alone, with the help of several; I may have to fight several, and can no longer depend upon the aid of one. Those whom I have left to defend themselves alone would see me without displeasure undergo the same trial, and would calmly represent to me that it is for the general interest to localize the war. What boots it to me if sheltered by my ships I can defy the whole universe? But it is very expensive to have for the future to guard one's self against the whole universe, and incessantly to be in expectation of a great day when all will be saved or lost. Perhaps I was not wrong to have have had formerly allies in the world, and to have accustomed them to depend on me, in order that I myself might depend on them. I have changed my system; the event will teach me if I have done right.' On her side, France can consider Europe with some security, and even some hope; she may say to herself: 'Formerly I could not raise my arm against any one without being immediately forced to parry the blow with another; now, if I have any quarrel of this kind to settle, they will willingly see me at it, and there will be some to applaud me, who formerly would have fought with me. *Parcere subjectis* is really a great maxim, and I have derived great advantages from it. If I see an occasion or necessity for it, I shall willingly apply the second half of the verse, and shall thereby please everybody. But, whatever may happen here, I am surrounded with old adversaries, to whom I have proved that I possessed rather the power than the wish to injure them, and that I desired less their defeat than their friendship. Let us wait and hope.'

Such is pretty nearly for us and our neighbors the moral of the fable that has just been recited in Europe. This fable is instructive for every one, especially for the philosopher and historian, who love to account for the progress of human affairs; it has a plain grandeur from the extent of the scene, and the importance of the interests at stake there; but it has also a comic side, through the ridicule produced by certain actors. We must not seek to criticise the mysterious Ordainer of our destinies, if being a good prince, and liking sometimes to make us laugh, it pleases him to bestow a part on Messrs. Bright, Cobden, and some other persons of similar genius, in the events that change the face of the world."

Board of Aldermen.

RECEPTION OF THE RICHMOND GRAYS—STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

In accordance with a special call, the Board of Aldermen met last evening to make arrangements for the reception of the Richmond Grays. Alderman Adams offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is understood that the Mayor and some of the members of the Common Council of the City of Richmond, Virginia, are expected to arrive in this City on Saturday, the 13th inst., to be escorted by the Richmond Grays, of said city, who are to be received by a battalion of the Seventh Regiment of New-York; and

Whereas, It is becoming to the dignity of this City that its Representatives, in their corporate capacity, should extend its hospitalities to the authorities of the City of Richmond, when visiting a sister city in numbers, and more especially when escorted by so prominent a volunteer organization of militia; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York will most heartily welcome the Mayor and Members of the Common Council of Richmond, Va., and will most cordially extend the hospitalities of the City to them and to their escort.

Resolved, That the sum of $2,500 be and is hereby appropriated to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, which is hereby appropriated therefor.

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, that a Committee of Five be appointed by each Board to carry the same into effect.

Alderman Adams moved a division of the question which was carried.

He then moved that the preamble be adopted and resolutions be laid over, which was also carried.

The President appointed Aldermen Adams, Toomey, Peck, Owens and Lynes.

As there was an appropriation of money to be voted on, a division of the question was called for. The preamble was then adopted, and Aldermen Adams, Toomey, Peck, Owens and Lines were appointed a Committee to receive the visitors.

A number of unimportant vetoes were received from the Mayor. They took the usual course.

A report from the Committee on the Fire Department recommended that the steam fire-engines should be put out of service, on the ground that there was no appropriation to supply them with fuel, fire engineers, &c.

Alderman Bradley stated that the Comptroller had informed him that there was $1,500 of the appropriation for the engines still unexpended.

Alderman Adams doubted whether this was the fact. The Street Commissioner had alleged there were no funds, and he ought to know.

Alderman Brady thought it was the Comptroller's business to give information on this subject.

The report was finally recommitted.

On motion of Aldermen Peck, the resolution adjourning until the first Thursday of September was reconsidered, and the Board adjourned until next Thursday at 5 o'clock.

The Eighth and Fourth Companies of the Seventh Regiment—National Guard—have received orders from Col. Lefferts to extend to the Richmond Grays proper military civilities and a welcome on the occasion of their arrival in this City.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at 5 o'clock, fourteen members being present. The President, C. G. Cornell, was in the Chair.

The only matter of interest transacted was the passage of a preamble and resolution in reference to the visit of the Richmond Grays to this City.

A Caning Affair.—Last evening a gentleman named George Dashiel, of Memphis, Tenn., who is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, accompanied by a gentleman named Nelson, and his daughter, also of Memphis, Tenn., attended the performances of the Ravel Troupe at Niblo's Theatre. While enjoying the performances, a young man named Charles Parish, clerk in the establishment of Caslin, Leavitt & Co., was seated near Miss Nelson, and it is alleged that Parish handed the young lady a card, which she indignantly cast upon the floor. The same thing was repeated, with the same result, when Miss Nelson immediately informed Mr. Dashiel of the alleged insult. The lady was then escorted to the vestibule, and Dashiel returned and collared Parish and administered a severe castigation with a light switch cane. A great crowd immediately assembled, who generally commended Dashiel for his conduct. A police officer, however, took him into custody, and he was detained at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, and a complaint made against him by Parish of assault and battery.

The Escape of De Miranda, the Defaulter.—On Wednesday an item appeared stating that a Cuban named Augustin De Miranda, who had been confined in Eldridge-street jail on a charge of embezzlement, escaped from a special Deputy Sheriff who had him in custody. It appears that Miranda induced the Sheriff to accompany him to a Spanish school in West Forty-fourth-street, where he resided previous to his arrest. When they arrived at the house, Miranda took the Sheriff to a back window of the house, and commenced expatiating upon the beauties of the shrubbery and plants in the garden. As the officer became interested, Miranda made the remark, "Well, I guess I will step into next room and get a few things to take down to the jail." He left the room, and after the lapse of twenty minutes the officer attempted to go out, but found all the doors locked. The alarm was given; but, of course, Miranda was gone. The amount of bail which Miranda was unable to procure and was locked up in consequence was $3,000. The jailor has issued a handbill offering the sum of $100 for his re-arrest.

Interesting to Policemen.—One of the regulations of the Police Department requires the members of the force to get their clothing made at certain tailoring establishments. About a dozen tailors are favored with this monopoly of Police custom. Among policemen a good deal of dissatisfaction exists at this regulation, as they are obliged to put up with the kind of cloth furnished, the quality of the work and the prices charged. A trial has just taken place before Justice Stewart, of the Third District Court, where an Eighth-avenue tailor brings a suit against Officer G. S. McWaters, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for a balance claimed to be due for a suit furnished him. The officer paid what he deemed the clothing was worth, and the tailor had him brought before the Police Commissioners, who directed the former to pay half the balance claimed. This decision was not satisfactory to the tailor, and he accordingly commenced suit, as stated, before the District Court. The Judge has reserved his decision.

Another New Counterfeit.—Last evening several bills purporting to be five dollar issues on the Merchants' Bank of this City, were passed in the First Ward. The vignette is a train of cars, flanked on one side by the bust of a female, and on the other side by the bust of a man. The bills were afterwards found to be counterfeit. No arrests were made.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Minister from Belgium—The Central American Mission—Railroad Convention—National Association.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The Hon. Edward Blondel was yesterday presented officially to the President and recognized as Minister from Belgium.

The Central American Mission is still open for applicants, there having been no tender of it to the Hon. James B. Bowlin, who left this afternoon for Missouri. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The Chevalier P. Massone, *Chargé d'Affaires* of His Sicilian Majesty, has presented his credentials in that character to the Secretary of State; and Mr. Edward Blondel yesterday delivered his credentials to the President, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Belgians to this Government.

The delegates representing the railroads on the southwestern or middle route between Washington and New-Orleans, commenced their session here to-day. Their business is with reference to the transportation of the great mail from Portland, Me., to New-Orleans, and to agree upon a joint bid for the performance of the service. As the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburgh, and the remaining part of the Mississippi Central Railroad, will be finished by the 1st of January, at which time the next contract is to take effect, these Delegates confidently say they will be able to carry the mails between New-Orleans and New-York in three and a half days. Another object of the present meeting is to make uniform arrangements concerning the general passenger and freight business.

The National Teachers' Association in session here have elected J. W. Bulkley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., President for the ensuing year, and decided to publish a monthly periodical in furtherance of the cause of education. This afternoon the delegates had a pleasant time in visiting President Buchanan.

Great Fire in Cincinnati—Loss $200,000.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 11.

At about 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the wholesale liquor-store of S. S. Boyle, which was entirely destroyed; the loss thereon is about $100,000; insured for $50,000. The fire extended to the warehouse occupied by S. N. Pike, wholesale liquor dealer, and Crane, Breed & Co., metallic burial case manufacturers, which were partially destroyed. The loss of the former is $30,000; insured for $10,000. Messrs. Crane, Breed & Co's loss is about $40,000.

Cincinnati, Thursday, May 11—P. M.

The losses by the fire this morning are as follows: Boyle & Co., $150,000—insured $75,000; Crane, Breed & Co., and Barstow, Breed & Co., $30,000—fully insured; G. Henshaw, furniture manufactory, $10,000—fully insured. The rectifying-house of S. N. Pike was almost wholly destroyed; loss $20,000—insured probably $10,000.

Several firemen were injured by the falling of walls. During the fire the water in the cisterns became exhausted; but for this the destruction of property would have been less.

The whole Steam Fire Department were on duty, and water had to be conveyed for the distance of half a mile.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Late Horace Mann.

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The friends of the late Hon. Horace Mann held a meeting, to-day, at the rooms of the American Unitarian Association. George B. Emerson, Treasurer of the Board of Education, presided.

Remarks eulogistic of the deceased were made by the Hon. Linus B. Comins, the Hon. Henry Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Gannett, the Rev. Mr. Waterston, Prof. Badger, of Antioch College, and others, in which the labors of Mr. Mann in the cause of education were appropriately and feelingly alluded to.

The following Committee was appointed to carry out a resolve of the meeting to erect a suitable monument to his memory at Mount Auburn: The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Samuel G. Howe, George S. Boutwell, George B. Emerson, Prof. Crosby and the Rev. Messrs. E. E. Hale, E. Edmunds and R. C. Waterston.

It was stated that a fund of $20,000 has already been invested for the benefit of Mr. Mann's children.

Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The Convention discussed and amended the resolutions submitted yesterday, and then adopted them.

A Standing Committee for the State at large was appointed.

The Convention then, after passing three additional resolutions, adjourned *sine die*.

The next meeting is to be determined upon by the Standing Committee.

Later from Yucatan.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 8.

Campeachy dates of the 8th inst. are received. The war of races in Yucatan continued unabated. The Indians held Ichmul and Peto, and were threatening general depredations.

Decrease in Canal Tolls.

Albany, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The decrease in the canal tolls for the first week of August, as compared with the same week last year, is $16,404.

Three Young Girls Drowned.

Springfield, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 11.

Two nieces of Dr. Tarr, of Medfield, aged seven and nine years, and a daughter of James Ransome, Esq., aged twelve years, were drowned in Medfield, Mass., yesterday, in a little creek, where they were bathing.

The names of the nieces of Dr. Tarr were Mary and Gertrude Lamb. They resided in Medfield.

New-Jersey Politics.

Newark, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 11.

At the Democratic Primary Ward meetings held here this evening, to elect delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention which meets next month, nearly all are favorable to Gen. E. V. R. Wright. In a few Wards only slight diversions existed.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Detroit, Thursday, Aug. 11.

It has been officially determined not to close the Sault St. Marie Canal for repairs, as contemplated, during the present season of navigation.

Arrival of the Fulton.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Arabia*.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Aug. 11—6 P. M.

Flour—demand fair, but market tending downward, without quotable change in prices; sales 1,400 bbls. at $3 75@$4 for State, from standard [illegible] Wheat; $4 50 for good extra Illinois; $4 50@$4 75 for extra Wisconsin; $4 50@$5 25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. Wheat 5c. lower on red and white Winter; sales 17,000 bushels, at $1 05 for red Winter, $1 10 for white do.; $1 30@$1 32 for choice white Kentucky. Corn ½c. lower; sales 12,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 67½c. Other grades quiet. Whisky steady; sales 40 bbls. at 24c. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn; 500 bushels Rye.

Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat has declined 3c.@5c.; sales of 20,000 bushels, ranging at $1 15 a $1 28. Corn very dull; White and Yellow, 73@75c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky dull at 27c. Coffee dull; Rio, 10½c.@12c.

Chicago, Thursday, Aug. 11—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat active. Corn steady; sales 4,500 bushels at 64½c. Oats steady. Receipts to-day, 400 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*: 10,000 bushels Wheat.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Flour unchanged. Wheat active; White, $1 [illegible]@$1 40; Red, $1 20@$1 25. Corn firm; Yellow, 74c. Oats active at 33c.@35c. Whisky unchanged.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The advices by the *Arabia* had no effect upon our Cotton market. The sales, to-day, were only 200 bales, of which eight bales of the new crop sold at 13c. Freight to Liverpool ½d.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Cotton very dull and unchanged. Flour dull; sales at $4 50 for superfine.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Flour dull at $4 70@$5 for superfine. Wheat dull. Whisky quiet at 22½c. Bacon firm.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90½; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 51; Long Island Railroad, 10¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾.

[Advertisement.]
THE BED OF BEDS
Is Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Hair Mattress combined, with Self-acting Valves for ventilation.
No other bedding necessary. Every person, especially purchasers, should see it. No. 299 Canal-st.

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Holloway's Ointment.—The rapid variations of our climate give alarming prevalence to cutaneous and scorbutic eruptions. The Ointment permeates through the pores of the skin and neutralizes the incipient corruption. Factory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

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Are superior for all manufacturing purposes.
Are more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
Are capable of doing a greater variety of work.
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Are almost noiseless in their operations.
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At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 661 Broadway,
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SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE REDUCED TO $50.
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Wanted, operators and local agents.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY
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MARRIED.

Collins—Chapin.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Aug. 11, by the Rev. Wm. W. Holloway, Geo. R. Collins to Maria Chapin, all of that City.

DIED.

Livermore.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, R. L. Larremore, after a lingering illness, Lucy, relict of the late Capt. Joseph Livermore, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th st. and Avenue C, on Saturday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock.

Coe.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 11, William R., infant son of Charles A. and Martha C. Coe.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, [illegible], No. 167 West 18th-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Blair.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, Elizabeth A. M., only daughter of James and Isabella Blair, aged 10 months and 17 days.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, from No. 150 West 41st-st., at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

Purdy.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, [illegible], son of Oscar and Sarah A. Purdy, aged 8 months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock, at No. 171 Eldridge-st. The remains will be interred in the White Plains Cemetery.

Mabie.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 11, [illegible]

[illegible], infant daughter of Abraham and Annie E. [illegible], aged 1 month and 6 days.

[illegible] will take place this day (Friday,) Aug. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, in Franklin, near DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, of consumption, Captain Richard Lacey, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 42 Clermont-av., on Friday, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MOTT.—At Hempstead, on Wednesday, morning, Aug. 18, EVALYN, youngest child of Isaac D. and Mary E. L. Mott, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her father, 106th st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Friday, at 1 o'clock. Boat leaves Peck-slip at 11 o'clock, landing at 120th st., 1 M and 24-av., every few minutes.

ANGELBERG.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, MARY FRANCES ANGELBERG, wife of the late George Angelberg, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family, also of her son, George F. Angelberg, of the firm of Angelberg, G. G. Gunther, E. A. Lewis and Thomas J. Hall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 149 East 16th st.

BELDEN.—At Ship Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, BARNARD, son of Robert W. Beach, Jr., in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of G. W. Beach, jr., at Ship Island, this Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment. The steamboat George Law leaves Catherine-slip for Ship Island, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

MORRISON.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, July 19, MARGARET MORRISON, wife of Dr. Archibald G. Morrison, of Newark, Scotland, and last surviving daughter of the late Charles Orlando Hodgson, Esq., of Whitehall Estate, in the island of Jamaica.

[illegible].—Near Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 11, suddenly, HANNA AYERMAN, only child of Tom and Betsy Brown.

[illegible].—At Newburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 7, HARRY F., son of J. Pepper Barbe, of Brooklyn, aged 1 year and 15 days.

[illegible].—At Newport, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, ADDIE [illegible], daughter of the Rev. John P. Hubbard, aged 3 months.

LAWRENCE.—Near Morristown, Penn., on Monday, Aug. 8, at the residence of J. P. Whitall, ALICE WHITALL, daughter of Henry and Caroline W. Lawrence, of Millville, N. J., aged 7 months and 10 days.

[illegible].—At New-Orleans, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, Hunter E. Benson, of New York, aged 30 years.

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Class No. 432, Extra, Aug. 11, 1859.

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.—It would hardly do for any one now-a-days to have the temerity to question the excellence of Dr. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS" for all diseases of the stomach. In cases of Dyspepsia, Bodily Weakness, Costiveness, Dysentery, and general derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humors which retard their natural functions, and which bring paleness to the cheek and suffering to the brow. They banish those clogs upon pleasure, restore the system to high health, and necessarily prove a valuable adjunct to the digestive organs. A trial is all that is needed to establish them in the confidence of the skeptic.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.
Principal dépôt, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS.—For making gas from crude rosin; is warranted to make the richest gas at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method in portable works, and at one third the cost of City gas. Large consumers have realized great savings by using my apparatus. The Stanton House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 300 burners, and makes its own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 113 Fulton and 15 Henry sts., Brooklyn.

NEW ART.—NEW STYLE PHOTOGRAPHS—Perfection attained; nothing like them. See the new era of the art at BOLMER'S new picture gallery, No. 631 Broadway. $1 00 that those new works have not surpassed or equaled by any, high or low. All are the choice system; the largest gallery in the City, double skylights, no one stairs only, beautiful locality, and arrangement upon democratic principles. $1 photographs, and $5 cent ambrotypes. The greatest good to all.

EDWARD EVERETT OF BOSTON WRITES for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read his Mount Vernon Papers. The Ledger is for sale at all the Bookstores and News-depôts in the country.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT OF NEW-YORK writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read his Poems. Terms of the Ledger by mail, $3 a year; two copies, $5.

PAUL MORPHY OF LOUISIANA WRITES FOR the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read his contributions on Chess. The Ledger is for sale everywhere.

FANNY FERN OF NEW-YORK WRITES FOR the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read her sketches in every number of the Ledger. The Ledger is for sale at all the periodical dépôts in the United States and Canada.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, EDITOR OF THE Daily Times, writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read his Letters from the Seat of War. Price of the Ledger, four cents a copy.

GEO. D. PRENTICE OF LOUISVILLE, KY., writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read his Poems, and Wit, and Wisdom. Terms of the Ledger, by mail, $3 a year; two copies, $5.

JOHN G. SAXE OF VERMONT WRITES FOR the LEDGER. Read his comic Poems in the Ledger. Price of the Ledger Four Cents a copy. It is now ready.

HENRY WARD BEECHER OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read his "Thoughts as they Occur." The Ledger is for sale in all parts of the United States. Price Four Cents a copy.

ANNA CORA RITCHIE OF RICHMOND, VA., writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read her Sketches and Essays. The Ledger is for sale at all the Bookstores and News Depots.

SYLVANUS COBB, jr. OF MAINE, WRITES for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read his Tales and Sketches. Price of the Ledger, Four Cents a copy.

DR. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH OF VIRginia writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Price of the Ledger, four cents a copy. It is now ready, and for sale everywhere.

EMERSON BENNETT OF PHILADELPHIA, Penn., writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read his new story, HUBERT THE FOUNDLING, in the LEDGER. Price of the LEDGER, four cents a copy.

P. B. THE GREAT UNKNOWN WRITES for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read his "Tales from the History of the Colony of New-Plymouth." Price of the LEDGER four cents a copy.

N. P. WILLIS WRITES FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. One of his Poems will appear in next week's Ledger. Price of the LEDGER four cents a copy. By mail, $3 a year; two copies, $5.

GEO. P. MORRIS OF NEW-YORK WRITES for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read his Songs. The Ledger is out. For this latter suggestion we are indebted to a student of Princeton, who is sitting close to our elbow.

LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY OF HARTFORD, Conn., writes for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. The Ledger is for sale everywhere. Price Four Cents a Copy. Terms by mail, $3 a year; two copies, $5.

Mr. Rarey Questioned.

One of Mr. RAREY's subscribers writes to the *London Times* in the following dubious strain:

SIR: I read in the *Morning Post* of this day that Mr. RAREY had on Saturday last given his last exhibition of horse-taming at the Alhambra, "his engagements with Her Majesty's Government promising in future to occupy the whole of his time."

The *Morning Post* went on to describe with considerable graphic power the apparent success which Mr. RAREY had had in quelling a certain homicidal cart stallion, and added that the once formidable *Cruiser* was, as usual, exhibited by him to the audience "as tame as a kitten."

Would it not be well, Sir, that some M. P. should inquire of the Minister of War what the nature of the engagements which have been entered into by Her Majesty's Government with Mr. RAREY is, by whom these engagements have been recommended, and what amount of money he is to receive for them?

Last year I was one of Mr. RAREY's pupils. Binding me to secrecy in a bond of £500, he undertook for a fee of £10 10s. to initiate me into all the mysteries of horse-taming, as practised by him.

And he faithfully fulfilled his agreement. I believe that were I as cool, as determined, as active and as accustomed to horses as he is, I could tame a difficult horse just as well as he could.

And had her Majesty's Government sent half-a-dozen rough-riders to Mr. RAREY to learn his method, and had they paid him sixty guineas for their instruction, they would have paid him all he asked, and I think rather more than his alleged secret was worth.

But, surely, in engaging Mr. RAREY's entire services at a time when everybody knows his secret, and when hundreds of men can practice his method just as successfully as he can, there is something very like a reckless waste of public money.

Mr. RAREY's fame mainly depends on his success with the ferocious *Cruiser*. We have all heard him explain how that horse, driven wild by unskillful and cruel treatment, had capitulated as soon as Mr. RAREY had made him understand that he wished to be his friend, and how the horse, when he discovered that Mr. RAREY meant him no ill, instantly abandoned all ill intentions towards Mr. RAREY. And on Saturday last, as I have already said, *Cruiser* was exhibited by Mr. RAREY to an admiring audience at the Alhambra, "as quiet as a kitten."

But I am told, on authority which I cannot doubt, that on the previous Friday, a man, bruised and bleeding, was brought into the accident ward of St. George's Hospital; he had been shockingly worried by a horse. I am told that he now lies there in a most deplorable condition. I am assured that the unhappy sufferer is *Cruiser's*, "the kitten's," groom, and that he was attacked and worried by that ferocious animal while attempting to insert into his mouth the heavy wooden gag which has hitherto afforded him the only means of dealing with the dangerous brute in comparative safety.

Four-and-twenty hours after this sad occurrence, it appears that Mr. RAREY was expatiating on the conciliatory and pacific disposition of his most promising pupil, to a credulous and most remunerative audience at the Alhambra.

Would it not, I say, be well to know what further sums of money are to go into the horse-tamer's pocket out of ours, and what we are to get for that money more than we have already got?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JULY 25. £10 10s.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 52 bbls. Ashes; 6,242 bbls. Flour; 861 sacks Corn Meal; 294 bushels Wheat; 5,400 bushels Corn; 19,544 bushels Oats; 279 pkgs. Provisions, and 35 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 35 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 25 bbls. Pearls at $5 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in very active request, to-day, at former prices. The auction sale passed off quite satisfactorily, 3,955 bags ex *Zingarella*, having been disposed of at 10¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., averaging $10 63 ⅌ 100 lbs., and indicating an advance of about ⅛c. ⅌ lb., on previous sales. The private sales included the balance of the *Zingarella's* cargo, 1,500 bags, with 3,500 bags by the *Lamplighter*, and 4,000 bags by the *Sea Lion*, within a range of from 10½c. @10¾c. ⅌ lb. The market closed vigorously; 100 bags Maracaibo were also sold at 11c.@11⅛ ⅌ lb.

COTTON—About 850 bales were disposed of, to-day, at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9¾
Middling, ⅌ lb.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb.	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Sound superfine State is quite scarce, and holders are not disposed to make any further concessions to buyers. It is in fair request, and would be freely purchased at a slight reduction in quotations. Extra State, and most kinds of Western, are obtainable on easier terms, and in consequence, are more generally inquired for. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,250 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 25@$4 55; extra do. at $4 55@$4 80; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 15@$4 50; extra Wisconsin at $4 45@$5; extra Illinois, $4 50@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 85; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $4 90@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@	4 10
Standard Superfine State	4 25@	4 55
Extra State	4 55@	4 80
Standard Superfine Western	4 15@	4 50
Extra Wisconsin	4 45@	5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@	5 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 60@	4 85
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	4 90@	5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 55@	5 15
Extra Genesee	5 45@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 60@	7 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 25@	8 00

Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy in price. The demand is pretty good. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 25 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 40@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand, and is held with increased firmness; sales to-day 5,000 bushels, including fair old red Western (Winter) at $1 10; prime new white Kentucky at $1 48@$1 50; chiefly at $1 48; and choice new amber do. at $1 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in fair request at strengthening rates; sales 25,000 bushels, at 78c. for old mixed Western in store; 78c.@80c. for low to good new mixed Western, afloat and delivered; 81c. for prime new yellow Western; and 80c. for good round yellow ⅌ bushel. Rye continues heavy and drooping at 75c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 38c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 450 bales North River, chiefly at 76c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

IRON—No important sales transpired to-day. Prices were unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 3,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $12 90@$14 for Mess; $13@$13 12 for thin Mess; and $10@$10 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, including Hams at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales, to-day, 470 tcs. and bbls., in lots, poor to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping; sales 185 bbls., in lots, at $6 12@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 14c.@20c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling at from 4c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been less active; sales, to-day, having been confined to 700 hhds., at from 5⅛c.@8¼c.; with 124 boxes Havana, at 6⅞c.@7⅛c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at 29½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged, to-day, 1,150 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@¼d. ⅌ lb.; 40 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s.; 160 tons Oil Cake, at 17s. 6d.; 20 tons Copper, at 7s. 6d.; and 100 tons Copper Ore, at 2s. 6d. For London, 150 tons Oil Cake, 20s. For Glasgow, 700 bbls. Flour, at 2s. For Hamburg, 250 pkgs. Tobacco, at 75c. For Cadiz, a small bark, on private terms.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE, ALL THE furniture of a medium three story house, comprising one set parlor rosewood brocatel; one set bedroom, rosewood; one set dining room walnut furniture, tapestry, Brussels carpets, besides mahogany and walnut bedroom sets, crockery, kitchen ware, &c.; includes everything necessary for any one desiring to commence housekeeping. Can be had for $700 cash. Also, the house to let; rent $450. Address, for two days, R. S. H., Box No. 4,050 Post-office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, &c., &c., at No. 132 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MILITARY.—THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED officers and privates of the First Division of New-York State Militia, are invited to be present at the New Arsenal, corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., this day, at 4 o'clock P. M., to witness the testing of the strength of the trusses for the new roof.

JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting of the Corps will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 12, at the Mercer House, at 7½ o'clock, to distribute tickets to the members, to be sold for the benefit of the needy, infirm and blind members, for the excursion to take place Aug. 22, to David's Island. Let every member be present. By order.

R. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C.—JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at No. 709 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 88 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

460 HENRY EGGERTON, 460

Manufacturer of SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, and for sale, at Wholesale and Retail, at No. 460 CANAL-ST.

N. B.—Country merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUFF HOLLANDS, FOR WINDOW SHADES. WHITE AND GREEN DO.

FOR SALE BY THE CASE OR PIECE.

KELTY BROS. & LUM,

291 BROADWAY. 291

GOLD WINDOW SHADES, BUFF HOLLAND SHADES, WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES, WINDOW SHADES FOR CHURCHES.

L. B. K., 291 -YAWDAORB STREET. 291

LACE CURTAINS, FALL IMPORTATIONS, NOW READY.

K. B. L., 291 BROADWAY. 291

RE-OPENING! RE-OPENING!

JAMES G. AIKEN, No. 365 Canal-st.

Having completed the alterations to his store, will reopen it to the public On MONDAY NEXT, Aug. 15.

NOTICE TO SKIRT-DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,	CHAS. F. COLT,
W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON,	JOHN HOLMES,
J. WILCOX & CO.,	J. & W. BECK,
WALLACE & SONS,	A. G. McKENNA,
ARMS BROTHERS,	FROST & CO.,
J. P. MORAN & CO.,	G. M. JACOBS & CO.,
C. L. HARDING,	JOS. E. WESLEY,
S. H. DOUGHTY,	MORITZ COHN,
CHAS. A. POSTLEY,	EMANUEL MANDEL,
R. FRANCE,	STEIN & STERN,
THEODORE SCHMIDT,	DAVID HENIUS,
ERNEST L. SCHMIDT,	FISHER & HERMAN.

H. S. HEWSON, UNION SKIRT COMPANY.

OSBORN & VINCENT, OWNERS OF THE EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT, NO. 99 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received a lot of double width GRISAILLES, are very superior quality and can recommend them as THE BEST MATERIAL FOR TRAVELING DRESSES. No. 305 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts; 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50; 17 spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, $6 per dozen. 12 spring, $11; and 14 spring, $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 261 Spring, near Hudson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING, THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.

Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.

NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS Coated and repaired with GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT. And warranted water-tight.

Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 249 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

JENKS' PATENT AUTOMATIC FLY-TRAPS

Go by clock work, have a top catching surface of twenty-five square inches, will catch a quart of Flies or Mosquitoes an hour, if there is a supply, and kills them in the trap by the machinery. Patented February, 1859. They are neatly made, and will be supplied to the trade on liberal terms, by H. W. SMITH, Patentee, No. 534 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP.

THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC, HIGHLY PERFUMED, RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS. EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufacture. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

FOR SALE.—FOUR SECOND-HAND FIRE PROOF safes, medium sizes; also, one very large size, steel lined, suitable for a banker or jeweler, at No. 71 Maiden-lane.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS DESIRED CONCERNING the widow of John Polon; her maiden name was Mary Morgan. Upon her establishing by satisfactory evidence certain facts, the nature of which will be made known to her on application to the undersigned, she will receive a certain sum of money. On satisfactory proof of her death being produced by her heirs-at-law, a part of the same will be paid to them unconditionally. To any other person producing full and unquestionable proof of her death, the sum of $200 will be awarded in full compensation for services and expenses. If such proof should be furnished by more than one person, an equitable apportionment of said $200 will be made. Applicants will please carefully state their address

T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL, assisted by ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or

H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 22, 1859.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year. Term opens Sept. 15. Male and Female.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $33. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS COMPLETED the full course in one of the first Female Seminaries in New-England, desires a situation either as private instructor in a gentleman's family, or as an assistant in some school, where she could be employed in teaching the higher English branches, French or Latin. She can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address C. E. S., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 23 East 38th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the exercises of their school will be resumed on the 15th September next. Terms and other particulars made known on application at the school.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERCISES of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 23 East 38th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 48 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers. Superior teachers of music (instrumental and vocal,) wanted at liberal salaries. Native French teachers, (ladies); also a tenor singer for a Presbyterian Church near New-York. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHER WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY in the northern part of Louisiana is desirous of engaging a lady to take charge of the education of a boy and girl, aged 9 and 11. She must be capable of teaching French and music, as well as English, and must also be a person of decidedly religious character. The best of reference required. Address J. H. HOSARTDE MILL, No. 162 Mott., or call between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a reëngagement immediately, or for the autumn. She imparts all that relates to a thorough English education, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required. Address Z., No. 20 Clinton-place, 8th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EDUCATED Danish gentleman, as teacher in a private family or in a collegiate institution; has recommendations of high character as to his moral and scientific capacity; would have no objection to a position out of the City. Address PROF. B., Box No. 1,005 Post office.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience in teaching her own language, drawing and the rudiments of music, wishes a situation in a family or school. Address E. A. Y., No. 26 East 20th st., or apply personally at the same place, this week, from 10 to 12 A. M.

A LADY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to teach the natural sciences, and otherwise qualified to instruct in the English department of a first-class female seminary, will address, immediately, L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, on the Hudson.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, IN A FAMILY residing in the country; one qualified to teach the English branches and music required. Call at No. 113 East Broadway, on Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

A GRADUATE OF SOME RESPECTABLE College, thoroughly competent to give instruction in Mathematics, in the ordinary English branches, and modern languages. Apply at No. 124 Fulton st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT, WITH COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber can accommodate a few persons with board at the moderate sum of $6 per week. This retreat is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson, with a splendid view thereof, and about four miles from West Point, with a good road leading thereto. Daily communication to the City or elsewhere by boats and cars. Persons wishing board can stop at Fort Montgomery Station by railroad, and cross in a boat to Fort Montgomery, and by steamboat at Cozzens' Dock, where carriages will be found for conveyance to the undersigned. For particulars, address the undersigned. JOHN W. HALL, Fort Montgomery, Orange County.

FAMILIES DESIRING BOARD IN THE country will find very pleasant rooms and the comforts of a home at Mrs. VAN RENSSELAER'S, on the banks of the Hudson River at Sing Sing, within a few minutes of the depôt. Further information given at No. 49 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—SOME 6 or 7 desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a lady, gentleman and three children, aged 10, 12 and 14 years, within an hour of the City; Staten Island, Long Island, or North River preferred. Address, with terms, C. E., Box No. 1,193 Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD WITH a large, well-furnished room on second or third floor, can be had in a strictly private family in 21st-st., near 6th-av.; rooms have gas, hot and cold water, and would be let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; reference exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 193 WASHINGTON-st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes' from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and his wife; a room and bedroom, partially furnished, near Fulton or Wall st. ferry, where but few boarders are taken. Address, stating location and price, BARCLAY, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a large new house, with all improvements, would like to rent two rooms, with hot and cold water, with or without board. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington-place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife, in the neighborhood of Fort Greene or Clinton-av. Address, giving full particulars, A. H. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,

Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane,

Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of

SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS, ALSO, Russia Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES, all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, competent woman, in a private family, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and making desserts; is willing to assist with the washing; can give City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 36th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT German young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is a good bread and pie baker; will be found in every way trustworthy and economical; is well recommended. Apply at No. 278 6th av., first floor, front room, after 8 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing, and can give City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY UPRIGHT PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as excellent meat and pastry cook and baker; would assist to wash and iron or would take a laundress' place; can do all kinds of fine ironing in the best style; no objection to the country. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIABLE, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron, or for general housework; will be found a hard-working girl; excellent washer and ironer and good cook; can give unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call at No. 83 21st st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to take care of children; has lately landed in this country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 504 Houston st. Good City reference from last place.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has five years' reference; also by one as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has three years' reference. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, whose husband is absent, a situation as housekeeper or child's nurse; can give instruction on the piano. Address R. H. V., No. 229 Broadway, room No. 57.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family as perfect cook. To save trouble, none need apply who want washing. Apply at No. 9 6th st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, and an American, as first-class cook in a hotel or genteel family. Apply at No. 393 Spring-st., corner of Hudson.

COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of birth and education wishes for an engagement as companion to a lady, whose household arrangements she would take charge of, if necessary; the highest references given and required. Address, for three days, P. P., Post-office, Newport, R. I.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, REDUCED in circumstances, wishes an engagement as correspondent, housekeeper or companion to an invalid wishing to travel. Address ELLA M., 8th-st., Station D, Post office.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; also the laying out of new grounds and budding and grafting of all kinds of trees; has twelve years' experience in this country, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, all this week will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and gardener or groom; would milk cows and make himself useful on a farm; understands his business well, as good references can certify; is desirous to get a situation soon. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN OF THE HIGHEST respectability, with a good knowledge of English, a situation as groom and coachman or waiter in a gentleman's family; is a good driver, and understands well the care and management of horses; is also a first-class waiter. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; also, farming; conducted a large place for the last ten years. Best of reference for capability and sobriety. Address G. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience in the management and care of horses; is a careful driver and understands the business perfectly; can refer to his former employers. Can be seen at No. 198 East 21st-st., for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GROCERY BY A married man an American, who has been in the business the last 12 years. Can furnish unimpeachable references for honesty, integrity and capability. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself useful about the place. Has the best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS, WHO speaks French and some English, a situation to work on a farm. He is a regular farmer; not afraid of work; understands already the way of farming in this country. Address R. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SEVENTEEN years of age, a situation to learn a good trade, or to drive a grocery wagon. Address G. G. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A Frenchman, a situation in a private family; no objection to the country; seven years' City references given. Call for or address E. M., No. 21 City Hall-place.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, ACTIVE business. Has a good knowledge of business and merchandise generally. Salary moderate. Address MORTON, Box No. 146 *Times* Office for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 55 Cannon-st.

TO BANKS.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF age, desires a situation as clerk in a Bank or an Insurance Company; is a good plain writer, a good judge of money, understands the banking business, book-keeping, discounts, clerks' duties, &c., and is somewhat acquainted with the insurance business. Can furnish good references. Address HENRY R. WELLS, Williamsburgh, L. I.

$50 WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY RESPONSIBLE person who will procure a situation for the advertiser, a married man, as conductor on any of the City Railroads, or a situation in a first class grocery. Can furnish the best of references for honesty and capability. Address CONDUCTOR, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN, A NATIVE OF Scotland, will be disengaged in a few days, and ready to make an engagement with any gentleman in want of a gardener of first-class abilities; testimonies unexceptionable. Address GARDENER, at Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White-st., New York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUTH FROM 15 TO 20 YEARS OF age in my drug establishment, corner 8th-av. and 28th st.; one having a few years' experience preferred, and whose character will bear the strictest investigation. Is expected to make himself generally useful. Inquire of SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 17 OR 18 YEARS old, as waiter in a private boarding-house; he will be expected to take the entire charge of the dining-room; one that can come well recommended and is of tidy, industrious habits, will find a permanent situation by applying immediately at No. 15 Amity st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, TO drive a wagon and make himself generally useful in a grocery store. One that has some knowledge of the business, and can give satisfactory reference, may apply at No. 328 Bowery, between 8 and 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—NEAR THE CITY, A COMPETENT, faithful and prudent German, Welsh or Scotch girl, for cook, laundress and general housework; one who can make butter; a good home and $7 a month. Inquire at No. 121 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER, PROTESTANT; MUST understand his business thoroughly in all its branches. Address, with terms and references, T. M. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A VARNISH MAKER. ONE THAT understands how to make varnishes may address Box No. 3,692 Post office, giving name and where to be found.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS farming and taking care of horses to go a short distance in the country. Apply, before 8 o'clock in the morning or from 6 to 8 in the evening, at 65 West 39th-st.

WANTED—TRACY, IRWIN & CO. WANT A young man in their cloth department. Apply at Nos. 234 & 236 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY FIFTEEN YEARS OLD AT the Jobbing Jewelry business. Apply No. 35 Maiden-lane, third floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.—THERE WILL be a Camp-Meeting held about 1½ miles from Yonkers village, on the Sawmill River Road, commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 15, by the different Independent Methodist Societies of New-York. People wanting tents, apply to the Committee.

JESSE D. BROWN, JAMES VINCENT, H. AKERLY, G. BOWLER.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE—7 on west side 6th-av., between 128th and 129th sts.; 7 on south side 128th-st., and 12 on 129th-st., and adjoining the 6th-av. lots, and near Mount Morris square. 2 lots east side 5th-av., adjoining the southeast corner of 128th-st., with large dwelling house, and 12 lots on 130th-st., south side, next to 5th-av. lots.

These lots are on the grade ready for immediate improvement, and believed to be the most desirable of any in Harlem. Terms easy. Apply to

D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN land or good lots, but a small amount of cash required, one or two four-story brown-stone new houses; every convenience, and in a first-class neighborhood. A fair exchange. Apply to No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., for further particulars. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW HOUSES ON 2D-av., four stories; are rented for $600 each. Also, two in 45th-st., three story and basement, first-class. Also, four corner houses, rent $2,000 to $1,000. To be sold cheap. Terms easy. All the houses new. Apply to WM. PETTERTON, No. 130½ East 32d-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM IN Westchester County, with good improvements, a very desirable house, in a choice location in Brooklyn, worth $6,000 and free from incumbrances. From $5,000 to $6,000 cash will be paid if necessary.

DINGLE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON REASONABLE TERMS—The well-known hotel No. 77 Robinson-st.; would answer for a store. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 40 Park-row, Times Building.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—THE 4-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with the modern improvements No. 363 West 21st-st., $750; a fine location, opposite the Theological Seminary grounds; three story house, modern improvements, extension on first floor, newly painted throughout, No. 335 West 24th-st.; $600. Four-story house, modern improvements, No. 2 West 41st-st., near 5th-av., $450. Three-story house No. 177 West 10th-st., between Bleecker and Hudson sts., modern improvements, $600. Three-story house, No. 56 West 41st, $500, and others. The above rents are marked low. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 6th-av., corner 15th-st. Office open from morning until 9 o'clock in the evening.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. [illegible] Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Wainsbury's Gold and Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. [illegible] Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BEEKMAN-STREET.—TO LEASE, THE STORE No. 26 Beekman st., six stories, basement and cellar; also, the store No. 18 Spruce st., in the rear—together, 185 feet deep—would be divided to suit. Beekman-st. is now opening through the Park to the North River, and is the most desirable location on the east side. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 230 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 25 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshop for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 230 William and No. 123 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 70 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, situated above 40th st., near Broadway, convenient to cars and stages; has all the modern improvements, large yard, &c.; two years' lease at $650. Also, the furniture for sale at half its value for cash. Address, for two days, R. S. H., Box No. 4,050, Post office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, Nos. 145, 163 and 165 East 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs. These houses are high stoop, brown stone, basement, and have all the modern improvements. Inquire of ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 263 William-st., or of Mrs. NICHOLLS, No. 161 East 30th st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted to the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 16 Wall-st.

LARGE FACTORY TO LET—WITH STEAM power or without, on a lease of three years; 26 feet wide, 6 stories high, with vaults, lighted in the best manner. No. 51 Green-st. Apply to Mr. GROSS, No. 45 Green-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NIAGARA FALLS, ON THE CANADIAN SIDE—About 11 acres of land, situated directly opposite Goat Island, and near Table Rock, commanding a splendid view of the Horse-Shoe and American Falls, and up and down Niagara River. As there is no place in the civilized world that can compare with Niagara Falls, for the wonderful beauty and magnificence of its scenery, this property is one of the finest situations in the world for a gentleman's country-seat. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT NEW-Haven, Conn., the property known as the residence of the late Prof. D. Olmsted, situated in York-square, New-Haven, within ten minutes' walk of the centre of the City; the house is built in the very best style, with all modern improvements; the grounds, comprising about 17 lots, are elegantly laid out, and in the highest state of cultivation. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, with two lots of ground. Consists of a new 2½ story frame house, with a two-story extension and a kitchen attached; the house is finished in the best of style, marble mantels, gas pipes, &c., &c., and will be found a desirable residence for a private family. Terms easy. Would be let to a desirable tenant. Apply to T. P. SPENCER, Lafayette-st., Elizabeth City, or to STEPHEN A. SPENCER, No. 261 Grand-st., N. Y.

A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE.—A NEAT, two story and attic frame house, with an acre of ground, situated within eight miles of the City, in a beautiful and healthy location; good barn and carriage-house; railroad depôt within five minutes of the house. The house, barn and fences are now being painted; will exchange it. Apply to BARGAIN, Box No. 3,678, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 60 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 685 Post office.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS—Twenty acres of very desirable land for building sites; it adjoins on the south the beautiful place of Mr. Van Vleet, and is in the neighborhood of many first-class country seats. Also for sale, valuable Western property. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from two to thirty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, A furnished cottage, pleasantly situated on Townsend-av., three minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. For particulars apply at No. 163 Front-st., New-York, or to THOS. BALLELLE, Townsend's-av., Clifton.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 37 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25,000. Terms will be made easy.

Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

TARRYTOWN.—A MODERATE-SIZED FARM, within 2½ miles of Tarrytown, for sale. It is all under good cultivation; fine orchard of about five acres of grafted apple trees, now in full bearing; house is in good order, being a comfortable farm-house and contains nine rooms, barn, carriage-house and sheds requisite for a farm of this size; to be sold on account of the owner removing to the City. Apply to THOS. P. WILSON, No. 587 Broome st., or W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 10 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Orange County, consisting of 120 acres, in a good state of cultivation, 44 miles from New-York by New-York and Erie Railroad; also, the premium farm of Litchfield County, Conn. Apply to WM. PETTERTON, No. 130½ East 32d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL brick or stone front house, with modern improvements, in a respectable neighborhood, convenient to South or Wall st. Ferries. Furniture might be purchased if in good order and reasonable. Address Box No. 2,974 New-York Post office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $2,848, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolf, No. 60 Wall-st.

LOST—IN AN EIGHTH-AV., HOUSTON-ST. AND Fulton Ferry stage, or immediately after leaving it, on Tuesday, 9th inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, a gold bracelet—broad links over lapping and engraved. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 202 West 20th st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM THE DEXTER House, on Monday evening, Aug. 8, a sorrel HORSE, long tail, with star in forehead, and light wagon. Whoever will return the same, shall receive a liberal reward by leaving the same at No. 96 Houston-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD GOODS

At No. 30 7th st., THIS DAY.

HENRY T. LEEDS will sell all the contents of the elegant brown-stone residence, No. 30 7th-st., near 2d av., comprising a large quantity of furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, crockery and glass ware, &c. Also, a splendid piano-forte, cost $600. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

JNO. J. RENNIE will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday) Aug. 12, at the elegant residence No. 76 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., Consisting of rosewood drawing room suites, rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; bookcase, wardrobe, lady's work table. For further particulars see Herald.

JACOB W. MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—JACOB W. MORRIS, Auctioneer, will sell on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at the Pavilion Hotel, Long Branch, at 3 o'clock, P. M., about 40 acres of highly cultivated land, situated on the bluff and in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, the above containing in all about 40 lots of the most desirable in this justly celebrated and fashionable watering place, and offers great inducements to an enterprising man, who can make a fortune in a short time by opening a hotel, of which there are several fully established, and now doing an excellent business; for private residences these lots are unsurpassed, and should receive the attention of parties in quest of first class Summer residences. Steamers ply to and from New-York and Red Bank daily, within half a mile, and the Delaware and Raritan Railroad is graded within five miles of the property. No better property can be secured for investment, as there is a constant demand for lots, and none to be had in the vicinity of this property. Steamers Stranger, Long Branch and Highland Light leave foot of Murray and Robinson sts. daily. Terms 50 per cent., balance to remain on mortgage for one or three years. Parties desirous of being present will have to go down on Friday, as steamers do not go there on Saturday in season for the sale. For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to A. M. CANNALAR, No. 63 Bowery.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE—HORSE, GIG, BOOKCASES, medical books, &c., &c.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., on account of a former purchaser:

One secretary bookcase, one cinquere, 150 volumes medical books, four chairs, one marble-top table, one oval table, one horse, one gig, one set of harness.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

PERD & GOLD, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the brick factory and 2 lots of land, 50x100 feet on Morey-st., near Tillary, Brooklyn; has been used as a rope factory. Can be used for manufacturers' purposes or altered to tenements; 70 per cent. can remain.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 466 Canal-st., all the furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, &c., of a large house; also, 4 horses, office desks, chairs, carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, wines, liquors and cigars, &c.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA!

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Every one subject to blotches or eruptions of the skin should try this effectual remedy.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADICATED from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

And at APOTHECARIES' HALL, Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS CURE WITHOUT FAIL DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, YELLOW FEVER AND DYSENTERY.

S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st., SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED STATES.

Imported and for sale by S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st., and by all Grocers, Druggists and Bars in the United States and Canada.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, Rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Vesey-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 10 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on [illegible] diseases, at his old established office, No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised in this city for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by the class of respectable standing in the profession. [illegible] and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, [illegible] &c., can call on him with the certainty of being radically treated. Charges moderate. Hours, [illegible] A. M. to 9 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 20th edition. Over 400 pages. [illegible] also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience the Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail to effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 129 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's experience in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inadequacy, &c., [illegible] cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. [illegible] for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. [illegible] guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations free. Address Dr. THIERS, 86 West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business; cases cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; [illegible] House, 297 Broadway; and 160 Fulton st., cor. William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 20 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultations. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MACHINERY.

STONE MACHINERY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Five horizontal stone sawing machines, new and in good order, fitted with heavy fly-wheels, cast iron beams, wrought iron straps, pulleys, &c., complete.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. E. KELLY.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—3 TANKS, 1 COOLER, Donkey Pump and Tubular Boiler, little used and made of the best Pennsylvania iron, suitable for hard refiners. For particulars, inquire at the Coal Office, foot of Grand st., Jersey City.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.

JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Uncurrent Money,
Land Warrants,
Post-office Scrip, &c.,
Bought and sold at the best rates.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., New-York, June 28, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
S. G. GLOVER, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.
Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co. (Eastern Division,) No. 28 Wall-st.
New-York, July 15, 1859.
To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, requesting permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:
"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties, as are to be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent. upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make return of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."
In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, demands and stock of, or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
[illegible] SPAIN, GERMANY,
[illegible] PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
[illegible] SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
[illegible] CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
[illegible] BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO., No. 26 Pine-st., Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
New-York, July 18, 1859.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANNING, BALDWIN & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANNING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 1, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 15, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 22, 1859.
The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,866,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one-half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.
The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of September next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" —and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1859.—TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August inst., upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank; those whose stock is registered at London, at the Union Bank of London, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d of August instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

Office Pennsylvania Coal Company, Corner Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on and after Aug. 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $61,084 20; value of city property and assets, $46,162 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,330,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York.

Ocean Bank, New-York, July 30, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., New-York, Aug. 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Citizens' Bank, New-York, Aug. 5, 1859.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 8, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually, at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALLYN COX, NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER, No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

City Bank, Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1859.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the profits of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst.
E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st., Aug. 11, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., No. 9 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE IN CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
Is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:
Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.
Policies payable on attaining a specific age, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.
Policies granted for any number of years.
Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.
Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	JAMES F. COX,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWRY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	WILLIAM A. BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. T. H. GIBSON,

EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER $300,000.
THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU OF the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—I WANT A SMART BUSINESS-MAN as partner, with the above amount, to extend the manufacture of my Patent Self-closing Water Faucets and Patent Self-ventilating Lager-Bier Faucets. These faucets are superior to any in market, and can be seen in operation—the water faucet inside the gate at Fulton Ferry, and the lager faucet at Messrs. Farrar & Lyons, South-st., opposite the ferry gate. Apply, from 10 to 12 and from 1 to 5, at No. 97 Cliff-st.
HENRY GETTY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—FOR SALE the stock and fixtures of a retail store at Harlem; and store to let, consisting of crockery, tin and japanned ware, wood and willow ware, brushes, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to J. S. KENYON, 3d-av. and 126th-st., Harlem.

A LAWYER DESIRING TO BECOME established in this City, would be glad to purchase a law library, and the transfer of the legal business of some gentleman retiring from the profession. Address Box No. 2,378 Post-office.

MONEY AND ILLINOIS LAND WOULD be paid for a stock of Summer clothing, drugs, jewelry, and merchandise generally. Call soon at M. BEEMAN'S Real Estate office, No. 77 Cedar st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEVI P. STONE, Egbert Starr, Henry E. Stotesbury, Henry L. Butler and Jonathan J. Broome against DANIEL C. SCUDDER and Joseph S. Bates.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, June 3, 1859.
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 35 Wall st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1859. STARR & RUGGLES.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TYLER, GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE against JOHN JOHNSTON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 7 Nassau st., (Continental Bank Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars, with interest from Jan. 27, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1859.
SPIER & NASH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the State of New-York on the 11th day of August, 1859. SPIER & NASH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Casamajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 16th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
je6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, F. J. Joachimssen, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.
apl-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.
mh4-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 116 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, May 18, 1859.
MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.
my27-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.
ap8-law6mF*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the [illegible] establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,) Nos. 260 Greenwich and 80 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

LAWTON BLACKBERRIES.—FRESH FRUIT received daily in fine condition from Mr. Lawton. Families and hotels can be regularly supplied.
CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, Corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had.—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catharine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., Spring-st., 8:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 8½ for Rockaway, returning to the City about 5 P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST 6, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs...Aug. 4, 11 A. M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 11 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 5, 1 30 A. M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 11 30 A. M.
Saturd...Aug. 6, 2 30 A. M.	Saturd...Aug. 6, 1 P. M.
Sunday...Aug. 7, 6 A. M.	Sunday...Aug. 7, 3 30 P. M.
Monday...Aug. 8, for Red Bank in connection with the Laura...5 A. M.	Monday...Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura 5 A. M.
Monday...Aug. 8, 11 A. M.	Wedn'ay...Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
Tuesd'y...Aug. 9, 12 A. M.	Tuesd'y...Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
Wednes...Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes...Aug. 10, 4 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 1 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 11, 5 P. M.
Friday...Aug. 12, 4 30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 12, 2 30 P. M.
Saturd...Aug. 13, 2 P. M.	Saturd...Aug. 13, 5 30 P. M.
Sunday...Aug. 14, 7 30 A. M.	Sunday...Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Monday...Aug. 15, 8 A. M.	Monday...Aug. 15, 3 30 P. M.
Tuesd'y...Aug. 16, 9 A. M.	Tuesd'y...Aug. 16, 4 30 P. M.
Wednes...Aug. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes...Aug. 17, 4 30 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 18, 9 A. M.	Thurs...Aug. 18, 10 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 19, 10 A. M.	Friday...Aug. 19, 11 A. M.
Saturd...Aug. 20, 7 30 A. M.	Saturd...Aug. 20, 11 30 A. M.
Sunday...Aug. 21, 7 30 A. M.	Sunday...Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
Monday...Aug. 22, 9 A. M.	Monday...Aug. 22, 1 P. M.
Tuesd'y...Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Tuesd'y...Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
Wednes...Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Wednes...Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Friday...Aug. 26, 6 30 A. M.	Friday...Aug. 26, 5 30 P. M.
Saturd...Aug. 27, 2 P. M.	Saturd...Aug. 27, 5 30 P. M.
Sunday...Aug. 28, 7 30 A. M.	Sunday...Aug. 28, 3 30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs...Aug. 4, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 6 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 6:30 A. M.
Satur...Aug. 6, 1:30 P. M.	Satur...Aug. 6, 7:30 A. M.
Monday...Aug. 8, 3 P. M.	Monday...Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
Tuesday...Aug. 9, 4 P. M.	Tuesday...Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Wednes...Aug. 10, 5:30 P. M.	Wednes...Aug. 10, 5:30 A. M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 6 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 11, 6 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 12, 3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Satur...Aug. 13, 4:30 P. M.	Satur...Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Monday...Aug. 15, 3:30 P. M.	Monday...Aug. 15, 6 A. M.
Tuesday...Aug. 16, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday...Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Wednes...Aug. 17, 4 P. M.	Wednes...Aug. 17, 7 A. M.
Thurs...Aug. 18, 4:30 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 18, 7 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 19, 5 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Satur...Aug. 20, 12 M.	Satur...Aug. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday...Aug. 22, in connection with the Laura, from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only...6:30 A. M.	Sunday...Aug. 21, leave B'ch Port 3 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington...8 P. M.
Monday...Aug. 22, 1:30 P. M.	Tuesday...Aug. 23, 9 A. M.
Tuesday...Aug. 23, 2 P. M.	Wednes...Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Wednes...Aug. 24, 4 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 5:30 A. M.
Thurs...Aug. 25, 3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26, 6:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26, 3:30 P. M.	Satur...Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Satur...Aug. 27, 3:30 P. M.	Monday...Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
Monday...Aug. 29, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday...Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Tuesday...Aug. 30, 3:30 P. M.	Wednes...Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
Wednes...Aug. 31, 4 P. M.	Thurs...Sept. 1, 7 A. M.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings' and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings' and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence vià Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $5 85; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 11, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 11, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 12, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 13, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 14, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 14, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 15, 7½ A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st. each way.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

SUNDAY BOAT.—FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 12 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7¾ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 28 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT.—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 22 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 112 South-st.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer CROTON leaves James Slip, Pier No. 22, every day at 3½ o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.
100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 135 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 60	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES.
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lathers' plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. Also, a new improved Tub borer on exhibition. All interested in such improvements are invited to call.

WHITE SEED WHEAT.—A SMALL QUANTITY just imported from the Mediterranean. Price $5 per bushel. R. L. ALLEN, Agricultural warehouse and seed store, Nos. 189 and 191 Water st., New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

CHIRIQUI GOLD REGIONS.
OFFICE OF THE CHIRIQUI IMPROVEMENT CO., No. 5 BOWLING GREEN.
A clipper brig of 400 tons is nearly ready, having part of her passengers [illegible] engaged, will sail for Chiriqui as soon as it is filled, probably about the 20th instant. The lands including the Chiriqui Lagoon and Admiral's Bay, and stretching across the Pacific, belong to the Company.
The Indian Tombs are upon these lands, some of them about 25 miles from the point of landing. Rich gold washings have also been reported to the Company within the same distance. Mining rights will be granted on liberal terms, and those desirous of permanently settling, can procure lands in perpetuity at low rates and on extended terms of credit.
The rights of the Company are guaranteed by treaty stipulations of the Governments of the United States and the Granadian Confederation. The agents of the Company in Chiriqui will be duly instructed to afford every facility to such as present permits from the Company to mine, or certificates for land.
No others will be permitted to enter or trespass upon the vested rights of the Company.
For information in detail, apply at the Company's Office, to AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, No. 5 Bowling-green, over Vanderbilt's.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD MOUNDS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—The recent extensive gold discoveries among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui furnish a most inviting field for antiquarian research and an opportunity for acquiring sudden fortune. The most direct, quickest and cheapest route to this interesting region is by way of Boca del Toro and the Lagoon of Chiriqui. To afford an opportunity of visiting that region in the shortest and most agreeable way, the fine clipper schooner NAUTILUS (late revenue cutter,) now lying at Pier No. 30 North River, has been purchased from the United States Government, and will leave in a few days as above. She will go well provided and make the passage in about 12 days, remaining long enough to afford time to explore the country. The party will land within a short distance of the ancient City of La Estrella. Tickets for passage can be obtained at the Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage .... $15 | Deck $6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, August 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$32 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	28 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	28 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	28 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.	22 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, August 17.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia $2 00
Cabin to Cape May 3 00
Steerage to Philadelphia 1 00
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Jones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $25; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., [illegible] KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship POTOMAC, G. W. WATSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $25; Columbus $25; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York, from pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, vià Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

FOR VIRGINIA.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE New-York Virginia Steamship Company's Steamships will leave Pier No. 13 North River, as follows: ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, TUESDAY, Aug. 16; YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, THURSDAY, Aug. 18; JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, SATURDAY, Aug. 20. The new and elegant steamship YORKTOWN, has been added to this line, thus giving shippers a tri-weekly communication with Virginia. Passage greatly reduced, and freights taken on moderate terms.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 26 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River and leave on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship Asia, which left Liverpool the 6th of August (about the 19th of August.)
Passage money $45 00
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 17th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail on the 31st August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF the Common Council appointed to memorialize the Governor of the State of New-York to reorganize the Twelfth Regiment, will meet on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, in Room No. 8, City Hall. All parties interested will please attend, without further notice.

JOHN H. BRADY, THOS. STEPHENS, R. L. DARRAGH, M. TUOMEY, JOHN LYNES.	Committee Board of Aldermen.
JOHN VAN TINE, MORGAN JONES, WM. H. BOLTEEL, ABRAHAM LENT, WM. LAMBIER, Jr.	Committee Board of Councilmen.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:45 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. Gage, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 6 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5:35 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 8:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
3:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Barrison-st., vià Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence vià East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M., and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:10 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:35 P. M.

MUSICAL.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 185 Times Office.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE; Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure as their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at W. HALL & SON'S, New store, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the Musical Review,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES. CHICKERING & SONS' NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, Price, $250. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE—A SUPERB PIANO, For cash only. Warranted. At No. 156 West Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—Evangelist. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—Christian Intelligencer. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—Home Journal.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $60 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—PRICE $200—A fine-toned piano-forte, embracing all modern improvements; fashionable case, legs &c.; splendid mahogany case; also, one for $130; also, magnificent rosewood piano, $150, inlaid with pearl, &c.
McDONALD & CO., corner of Broadway and [illegible]-st.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

ORGANIST.—A SITUATION WANTED IN AN Episcopal church, by a gentleman, an American and an Episcopalian. Address ORGANIST, No. 27 Bible House.

SOPRANO.—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO or organist desired in a church by a lady well qualified. Address CHURCH, care of Judson & Munger, No. 122 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without accidents. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT V. RATH, Dentist, No. 335 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

OSTEOPLASTIC.—THIS ARTIFICIAL BONE filling for decayed teeth is put in while soft, soon hardens, giving no pain, as it requires no pressure. Aching teeth or mere shells can be filled with it. Room of the discoverer, corner Broadway and 31st-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.
Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "Friend;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "Friend." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.
The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., of 204 pages each, viz.: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $3 50 apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA.
AUTUMN—SUNSET, FROM TABLE ROCK, BY F. E. CHURCH.
WINTER—SUNRISE, FROM GOAT ISLAND, BY REGIS GIGNOUX.
Now on exhibition at the galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS.
Admission 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1859.
The great and renowned
RAVELS,
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
Gabriel in his great comic character of Vantitaillow.
Francois in his great comic character of the Conscript.
Miss FRANCIS, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA.
KIM-KA.
By universal desire.
Vantitaillow.......Gabriel | Kim Ka.......Francois.
Young America in his celebrated Chinese Pas.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta, Young America and other artists.
THE CONSCRIPT.
The Conscript....................Francois.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIRD MONTH of MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
LALLA ROOKH, for the TWENTY FOURTH TIME, on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1859.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt)
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 12,
The performance will commence with the SAXON'S OATH OF VENGEANCE.
Followed by the SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.
After which THE STAGE STRUCK BARBER.
Concluding with the first act of ROBERT MACAIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 12,
The performance will commence with PIKE'S PEAK.
After which, the Pantomime of VOL-AU-VENT.
To conclude with NICK OF THE WOODS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 12,
GEMS OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND TERPSICHOREAN.
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA OF IL TROVATORE.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
HORN AND BUDWORTH APPEAR TOGETHER.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened at Palace Garden, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., on SEPT. 21, 1859.
Articles for exhibition received from Sept. 15, until the 20th. Circulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.
By order of the Board of Managers
DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
WM. B. LEONARD Corresponding Sec'y.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Recording Sec'y.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND DRAMATIC REOPENING FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.—NEW AND POPULAR COMPANY OF COMEDIANS.—THIS DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the charming Domestic Drama of THE MAID OF CROISSY; Or, THERESA'S VOW. "La Zingarella," by Mlle. Juliette; grand Pas de Deux, by the GALE SISTERS; and the ballet-pantomime of THE ROSE OF SHARON. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the musical drama of NO; dancing and the pantomime of THE ROSE OF SHARON. The Aquaria, Happy Family, and all the curiosities, &c., to be seen. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM RIVER!—THE PIONEER AND ONLY REGULAR LINE!—Safety! Comfort! and Speed! For High Bridge, Morris' Dock and Fordham, the substantial low-pressure steamer EMILY! having been recently fitted up by persons interested in regulating and improving the navigation of the Harlem River, and leaves 8d-av., Harlem, for MacComb's Dam, High Bridge, Morris' Dock and Fordham Landing, connecting with the New York and Harlem steamers, SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE, which leave Peck-slip and 10th-st. hourly. The 3d-av. cars now run every ten minutes to and from the City Hall, and their terminus at Harlem is immediately at the steamboat dock. These facilities afford a novel, cheap and beautiful excursion up the Harlem and under the arches of High Bridge.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11¼ A. M. and 5 P. M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A. M. and 1½ and 5 o'clock P. M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A. M., and return at 3 P. M., for the cheap fare of 25 cents each way.

TO CHARTER.—TO GO TO RIDDLE'S GROVE, or any other place on excursions or pleasure trips, at low reduced rates—the splendid new, swift, low-pressure steamer ERIE, 614 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES R. RICK, No. 200 West st. The ERIE goes to West Point and Newburgh every Sunday.

CHOLERA BANKS.—STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUYAAN, will make a trip to the Cholera Banks on FRIDAY, Aug. 12, leaving Jackson st. at 6¾ A. M.; Peck-slip, 7; Pier No. 4, North River, 7½. Bait, lines and refreshments can be procured on board.
WALTER D. C. BOGGS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOHN V. MARTIN, Agent, No. 60 South-st., corner of Pine.

SPORTING.

ECLIPSE COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING.—Princess and Flora Temple. Purse, $1,000, two mile heats in harness, TUESDAY, Aug. 16, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M. Jas. Eoff enters b. m. Princess; Jas. D. McMann enters b. m. Flora Temple. Cars leave the South Ferry at 2½ o'clock, and return as soon as the race is over. JOHN L. SNEDIKER.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron buildings, fronts with and without rolling shutters; interior columns, wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron stairs and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; Southern stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of New-York Times Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 408 and 410 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. Reference—New-York Times vault, Bowery vault, 31st st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR.—FOR SAVING fuel in steam boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, IN good order; also, ten shares of Excelsior Fire Insurance stock. Inquire of COGSWELL & L'AMOUREUX, No. 207 Spring-st.

NEWS BY THE STAR OF THE WEST.

[Continued from First Page.]

about six miles from Nevada, by the caving in of a bank in a mining claim at which he was working.

Two men were killed in a tunnel at Butte City, on the 16th. Their names were SAMUEL WARNEKEN and HENRY DUNKYWORK.

A number of State convicts escaped from the steamer William Skiff, at Market-street wharf, on Sunday evening. This vessel was employed in bringing brick from the prison to this city, and arrived with a load on Friday morning. On Saturday afternoon, Wm. Wrinnell, alias "Brooky," who was one of the convicts, escaped by jumping ashore and running. The others remained and escaped in a body. These are said to have been H. Butcher, Charles Smith, Reynolds, Patterson, (cook,) Harwood, Miller, Moss, Gaskin, Jack, two Chinese, whose names not given; a boy, whose name not given, and Wm. Winstock. The steamer was in charge of Capt. ADAMS, and a State Prison guard named HARRY had charge of the convicts, none of whom had as yet been arrested. They were all serving the expiration of their sentence, but eight of them are desperate villains. These escapes are becoming so frequent that no surprise is manifested any more to hear of them.

FRANK SMITH, alias Jack Hall, was indicted by the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, last term, for the murder of a Mr. Stewart at Sonora, on the 23d of March, was tried in Sonora on Tuesday last, when a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

FRANK SMITH was, on Friday, convicted in Sacramento of murder in the second degree, for killing THOMAS J. RYAN.

Some days ago a desperate fight occurred near Auburn, Placer County, between a Sheriff's party and a notorious highwayman, known as "Rattle-snake Dick," in which one of the officers was instantly killed, and Dick was wounded. The body of the latter was found the next morning by his roadside about a mile from the scene of the fight. It seems that he had received from one of the officers a mortal wound through the body, but had received his quietus from a bullet through his brain, fired either from his own hand or that of his comrade. He was found lying on a "saddlebag" (the loose leather covering of a Spanish saddle) on a pile of brush, a saddle blanket partly covering him. He had on a pair of kid gloves, in the right hand of which was a slip of paper, on which was scrawled with a pencil the following: "Rattlesnake Dick dies, but never surrenders, as all true Britons do." On the reverse side of the same paper was written: "If I Boom is dead, I am satisfied."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Treaty Between France and the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The new treaty between France and the Hawaiian kingdom goes into operation on the 6th of September next coming. The objectionable points of the treaty, although fully stated nearly a year ago, are worthy of a repetition. The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* thus sums them up:

1. Its great ambiguity must give rise to more or less trouble in all cases of dispute between this and any foreign Government.

2. All its provisions do not apply (except by inference) to the colonies of France in the Pacific, and, therefore, the operation of the treaty must be adjudged partial.

3. Liberty to carry on inter-island traffic in foreign goods, as well as to engage in the inter-island cassen-ade trade in the Hawaiian kingdom, can be claimed by French vessels, without any corresponding benefit to Hawaiian vessels in French territories.

4. In case of a rejection of the "Additional Article," unrestrained liberty to sell liquors to natives, within and without the limits of Honolulu, can be claimed by French subjects.

5. The Hawaiian Government is compelled to the official use of the French language with French subjects, and by parity other foreign languages must be introduced in the manner.

6. The right of a foreign government to interfere in our internal fiscal regulations, is fully yielded as a precedent.

7. The stipulations of the treaty must cause a heavy loss to the Hawaiian Government—estimated to exceed $20,000 per annum.

8. Heavy expenses must be incurred by this Government in supporting revenue guards, stationed on foreign vessels.

9. French whale ships are to be placed on the same footing as Hawaiian, in respect to the importation of their catchings, to the serious loss of the revenue, if the same immunity is demanded by every foreign nation.

10. Extraordinary powers are granted to French Consuls, in the administration on estates of deceased French subjects.

11. All the privileges granted by this treaty to French subjects can be claimed by every foreign government with whom we have a treaty, for its subjects.

12. To sum up all, the treaty recognizes an open violation of our rights as an independent sovereignty; is partial in its operation; exacting and unjust in its demands; a burden to the industry and resources of a weak nation; and a disgrace to the ministry of KAMEHAMEHA IV.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE TREATY.

From the Polynesian.

HONOLULU, May 16, 1859.

Mission of France to the Hawaiian Islands.

No. 6. MONSIEUR MINISTER: I had the honor to submit to the Government of the Emperor the additional article dated 4th September last, which I had accepted *ad referendum*, and which your Government had desired to see added to the Treaty signed on the 20th of October, 1847.

This Treaty, freely consented to by the respective Plenipotentiaries, clothed with the pure and simple ratification of the Emperor on the 20th March, 1858, could not any longer be modified. It is with painful surprise that my Government has seen yours, Monsieur Minister, request successively in 1857 and 1858, either the substitution of their Convention with England for the treaty of the 20th of October, or to subject its ratification to the adoption of an additional article destined to nullify several of the most essential provisions of our last diplomatic act.

The interests of France and of England in the Hawaiian Archipelago are of a different nature; there is the fact, the longitudinal of which can alone explain the refusal of the Emperor in 1858.

Then it is that the 16th article of the treaty of 20th October, which consecrates a principle established in 1839, and maintained in 1846, which renders incontestable to a Frenchman the law of the 20th June, 1851, renders also inadmissible the first paragraph of the proposed additional act.

So it is also that the second paragraph of the same act which tends to subject France, in regard to the usage of her language in the Hawaiian Islands, to a treatment different from that of England, is equally unacceptable.

The Government of the Emperor does not understand the utility of the provision claimed in the third paragraph of the additional article, since the 17th Article of the Treaty is restrictive, and that it is impossible to deduct from it, by induction, other prohibitions than those which are there especially determined. Nor can it more admit the radical modifications which the final provision of the fourth paragraph of the same act would consecrate. The intervention of the local authorities in the administration of French inheritances ought to be strictly confined within the limits prescribed by the 20th article of the same Treaty.

The essential object of the 14th Article is to prevent simulations of flag, while that of the fifth paragraph of the additional act is on the contrary to favor them; that difference in the intention of the two contracting parties renders this last paragraph equally inadmissible.

To resume, the requests contained in the additional article of Sept. 4, 1858, are in complete opposition to the letter and spirit of the Treaty itself. They might injure in a notable manner the interests in view of which the negotiation was commenced; it is in consideration of these motives that the Government of the Emperor has charged me to notify yours, Monsieur Minister, that it considers it as impossible to welcome such modifications.

Desirous, notwithstanding, of giving a new evidence of the conciliatory spirit which animates it, my Government has authorized me to declare, here, officially:

1. That the tenth article of the Treaty which maintains the privilege guaranteed to Frenchmen by the Conventions of 1839 and 1846, has not, in any way, for its object, to interfere in the detail of the internal regulations of the trade in wines and liquors in the Hawaiian Islands.

2. That the exemption granted to the Consuls of France by the 17th Article, shall not be extended beyond their appearance before the Courts of Justice as witnesses; and will not excuse them from appearing as parties.

3. That Article 20th ought to be understood in the sense that it does not grant to Consuls, who are engaged in functions, the right of administering to successions of intestate persons.

In the view of the Government of the Emperor, this last proof of their moderation authorizes them to hope that no new difficulty will arise on the subject of an act now become definitive by the exchange of ratifications, and which is soon to be promulgated in France, that it may regularly become executory.

This notification closes, so far as I am concerned, the negotiation of the treaty of 20th October, 1857; it renders useless the opening of any new conference; the draughting of any new document; I only await, for the official adhesion which I pray you to transmit to me in the name of your Government, Monsieur Minister, to announce to that of the Emperor, that the international engagements reciprocally contracted, are going to be faithfully executed.

Accept the new assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, Monsieur Minister, your very humble and obedient servant, the Consul Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of H. I. M.

(Signed) EM. PERRIN.

Monsieur R. C. WYLLIE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c., Honolulu.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, Honolulu, May 26, 1859.

SIR: Having submitted to the King in his Cabinet, and also to his Majesty in his Privy Council of State, your dispatch No. 6, of the 16th inst., I am authorized to reply that the King's Government gives its adhesion to the Treaty of October 20, 1857, and hereby declares its unconditional ratification thereof, without the proposed additional Article, from the 6th day of September, A. D., 1858.

The King's Government understand that in consequence of the wishes of the Imperial Government, expressed through you as their Plenipotentiary, in your note of 16th, the official notification of adhesion now made, closes all negotiations and correspondence, of the Hawaiian Court, in regard to the said Treaty, which they hope may work practically to the equal honor and advantage of both nations.

I have only to add that I shall ever be willing to cooperate with you to secure that result, as desirable for both countries; and that I pray you to accept the renewed assurance of the high respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

R. C. WYLLIE.

Monsieur LUIS SIMON PERRIN, Consul, Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of H. I. M. NAPOLEON III., Emperor of the French.

THE INDIA-RUBBER CONTROVERSY.

STATEMENT OF MR. JUDSON'S COUNSEL.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

I find five columns of your paper to-day, occupied by letters from Mr. Day and his counsel, in reply to Mr. Judson's statement published by you some days since; and in the absence of Mr. Judson from New-York, I will take a little space to rejoin for him, as well as for myself, hoping to dispel the mist which all this writing has cast on a very clear subject.

Mr. Judson's statement, indorsed by myself, amounted simply to this: that Mr. Day and he being both claimants of the right to use vulcanized rubber in woven elastic goods, Mr. Day has brought some suits in Baltimore against parties selling such goods, who were common trespassers upon some *one's* rights; that in the progress of these suits Mr. Day and the defendants agreed to make a case for "final hearing" out of a mass of *ex parte* affidavits, the contents of which were in part unknown to Mr. Judson or his counsel; that this "final hearing," thus amicably arranged, was had before Judge Giles, without the aid or procurement of Mr. Judson, and without the presence of counsel familiar with this elaborate and involved controversy; and that the decision rendered upon this case proves no more than that Mr. Day beat Mr. Stallman upon the case thus made, and the argument presented on it. Mr. Judson asserts further that his rights are the subject of a suit directly against Day and will be determined in that suit. In my letter I simply stated that, as Mr. Judson's counsel, I knew nothing of the case made before Judge Giles, and was ignorant that it ever was to be a final hearing, and that Mr. Judson had, upon due consideration and advice, decided to take no part in the controversy at Baltimore.

The effect intended to be produced by this letter of Mr. Judson was to guard merchants and others against the false impression that his rights had been settled, and to notify all persons interested that he was in the due course of a suit asserting his title, and that, when established, he would hold all persons liable who infringed it.

In reply, five long columns of print are produced, which, so far as I see, do not deny any statement made, except that which relates to the final hearing, although some arguments are used to cast doubt upon their truth. The single question is, whether Mr. Judson's title is settled by this Baltimore proceeding? He was not a party to the suit; he never saw the parties to it; he never saw their lawyer but once, for a few minutes; he did not know what the case was which was to be made; but he does know, as *I know*, that he is in possession of much stronger proof to sustain his title than has yet been produced in any of these controversies. Under these circumstances, Mr. Day and *his lawyers* insist that Mr. Judson's title is settled: I insist that no man's rights can be settled, unless he is a party to the suit, and is allowed to prove his case and be heard in it. Lawyers know how absurd the proposition is that any man can be judged without a hearing; and laymen can easily see how unjust it would be. One reflection, however, must strike all minds with force—that Day's case must be a very desperate one, when the best proof of its validity lies in the fact that he has beaten some stranger to the title, upon a consented hearing, although he was beaten on the same question when Mr. Judson defended the parties.

Much stress is laid upon the fact that this Baltimore suit ended in a "final hearing," and Mr. C. A. Seward is selected to contradict Mr. Judson in this particular. In his letter he assumes to restate Mr. Judson's letter in this language:

"It is further alleged—

"1. That this—*i. e.*, the Baltimore hearing—was not a final hearing."

Now, Sir, Mr. Judson made no such allegation in his letter. Here are his words:

"The facts of the case are as follows:

"1. This was not a 'final hearing,' except by the consent of some strangers to me, who have no interest whatever in the title, and whose consent is just as valuable to affect my rights as the consent of Day is that they shall be affected."

When so plain a statement as that of Mr. Judson can be so perverted in the face of the world, what are we to expect when statements are made whose truth is more difficult to ascertain?

Mr. Seward then says:

First—"That this *was* a final hearing, *not by consent*, but upon pleadings and proofs." This averment admits of no misconstruction. It is either true or false, to the knowledge of Mr. Seward and his party—they were there, and cannot be deceived. Mr. Seward is a lawyer, and knows what a "final hearing" is, and whether it is one "by consent" or "upon the pleadings and proofs." He clearly recognizes this distinction, and plainly avers that this hearing was "*not by consent*," but *was* "upon the pleadings and proofs."

What this distinction means I will explain, in order that the public may appreciate the value of statements resorted to in this case.

When a plaintiff thinks himself injured, he may file his bill, and give the defendant notice of a motion to be made in Court for injunction. The defendant may either oppose that motion or permit it to go by default, as the Baltimore defendants did. If he choose the latter course, he may file his answer, and serve it upon the complainant with a notice of motion to dissolve the injunction, which motion the Court is bound to hear. This was the motion which I supposed Mr. Marshall was about to make; and, as any lawyer knows, it would have been the proper one to make, if the defendants intended to avail themselves of all legal defences. Day knows it well, for upon such a motion "The New-England Car-Spring Company" dissolved a conditional injunction against them which he had induced Judge Betts to grant upon the Chaffee patent, when he set up his false claim to it, and filled the newspapers, as now, with his advertisement of that opinion in his favor. After the filing of the answer the parties proceed to take "proofs" for a "final hearing," and to take those "proofs" the rules give three months. Witnesses are called, examined and cross-examined, in the presence of both parties; irrelevant testimony is objected to, and the truth is sifted out by the most trying process known to the human intellect. When both sides have closed their proofs, the case goes to "final hearing," and this is the only proceeding known to the law "as a final hearing upon the pleading and proofs." If the reader of this has any doubt about the correctness of this statement, ask any lawyer, except Mr. Seward—and Mr. Seward in any case except this.

But a "final hearing by consent" may be anything you please. Parties to a litigation may consent to go to final hearing upon the pleadings, and a copy of a "Scotch Dictionary," if they think fit. The case is in their own possession, and if the defendant consents that he has no defense, the Court will so decree; but that cannot affect any one but the parties to it.

With this explanation, the question recurs whether the Baltimore hearing was, as Mr. Judson avers, a final hearing *only by the consent* of parties not interested in the title; or whether it was, as Mr. Seward avers, "a final hearing *not by consent* but upon pleadings and proofs." The only evidence I have upon the subject, except a letter from Mr. Marshall, dated July 22, is what the public have, and that sustains Mr. Judson, if the witnesses are credible. Judge Giles, in his opinion, thus states the manner in which the case was heard: "Two agreements have been filed in this cause—one setting the cause down for final hearing and arranging the terms of a decree, if the Court should decide in favor of the complainants, so as to dispense with the trouble and delay of taking an account; and the other in reference to the testimony on which the case has been heard. So that the cause has been heard under these agreements on final hearing, and is now before the Court for final decree."

If there could be any doubt whether the Judge or Mr. Seward told the truth, that would be dispelled by Mr. Latrobe's letter, which precedes Mr. Seward's, on the same page. He thus states it: "Mr. Marshall, acting for all the parties sued, it was agreed, with a view of obtaining, at the earliest day, and with the least expense, the decision of the Supreme Court, (*i. e.*,) to set the case down for final hearing upon bill, answer, *and the testimony that had been before Judge Ingersoll on the motion for preliminary injunction.* With this view certified copies of all the New-York affidavits were procured, *additional testimony on both sides was let in*, and with the whole mass of documentary evidence, the case was argued before Judge Giles."

Having thus presented both sides of the question, I submit that Mr. Seward's bold assertion that this was "a final hearing, *not by consent*, but upon pleadings and proofs," although it may excite the admiration of those who believe that the truth modestly asserted is no better than its contrary persistently advanced, must be considered demolished. This letter of Mr. Latrobe, by the way, lets in another flood of light upon this transaction. It says, "Additional testimony on both sides was let in"—that is, affidavits in addition to those used in New-York were read by Day. What these were neither Mr. Judson nor his counsel have ever heard to this hour, and, of course, cannot infer how they affected the case, but we are at liberty to hope—Mr. Day and his counsel to the contrary notwithstanding—that the Court, when they come to adjudicate Mr. Judson's rights, will afford him an opportunity to cross-examine these affidavit-makers, and find out what it is which makes it desirable for Day to try his cause in Baltimore on a concocted case, where Mr. Judson is not a defendant.

It may be asked why Mr. Stallman and others made so unnecessary a consent as that upon which they tried the case? The answer is obvious enough—they had not entered in the matter which made it of any consequence to them how the case was tried. The whole extent of their profits probably on selling the small quantities of elastic goods a year would not pay the costs of one trial, and Mr. Day could easily arrange matters so as to make it more desirable for them to submit to his terms than to fight. His object was not to injure them, but indirectly to affect Mr. Judson, as is now manifest from the fact that we hear nothing about the *real* defendants, but only know Mr. Judson is defeated.

Mr. Judson stated that he had no connection with the suit, except to furnish on request some papers. This is not denied directly; but Mr. Seward insinuates that he had some private communication with Mr. Marshall about this case, which, if his *sense of honor* would permit him to publish, would contradict this averment. The impression which I derived from the few minutes' interview I had with Mr. Marshall is such, that I cannot believe it possible he ever said anything about this case to Mr. Seward but the truth, and I *know* the truth to be as Mr. Judson stated it. Mr. Seward, however, resorts to a common device to slander Mr. Judson, but is caught in his own trap. He clothes his slander in this language: "Were I not for a rule of professional courtesy, I should allude to what was said to me by Mr. Marshall upon this point; but I cannot, without consultation with him, repeat what he said; but I am at liberty to state that Mr. Judson's assertion, that he had no connection with the Baltimore cause, would be much strengthened if he would produce from Mr. Marshall a statement to that effect."

The English of which is, that Mr. Judson published an untruth, well known to be so to Mr. Marshall, who had privately exposed the facts to his opponent, Mr. Seward; but that from matters of delicacy—somewhat like those which actuated Mrs. Stiggins, who, from motives of delicacy, always kept her gin in a tea pot—the aforesaid Mr. Seward would not expose Mr. Judson. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. Seward, I have the very certificate of Mr. Marshall which he calls for, in the shape of a letter written to me July 22, before this opinion was published, and before any expectation existed that these issues would be raised, in answer to an inquiry addressed by me to him, whether it was true that a final hearing had been agreed to in these cases. After explaining the reasons why his clients made this consent, (and they are very good ones *for them*,) Mr. Marshall adds: "As for the form in which the case came up, if you did not know it, it was no fault of mine, nor am I aware that Mr Judson has undertaken anything in connection with this case beyond furnishing me with some few papers I used. I am unable to see that his case is at all prejudiced, further than the other side may claim the decree as giving moral weight to their cause." And further, after stating the measures we have taken in vain to induce Mr. Judson to assume this defence for the defendants, Mr. Marshall adds, "So you will perceive that Mr. J. has no connection with the case further than the interest he had in setting up his title." This letter was written to inform me of the true state of the case—Mr. Marshall assuming, as the truth was, that I was ignorant of it—and it never was expected to serve the purpose to which it is now so admirably adapted; but I have noticed that frequently these Day gentlemen call for proof they do not expect to get, and find themselves suddenly confronted by what they have supposed not to exist. The truth is mighty and will prevail.

As to the attack upon me for the few remarks upon the case in my short letter, I have this to reply: When I read the opinion and found no mention made of important documents, but their existence virtually ignored, I inferred that the Judge did not see them. It was only an inference, and not a statement of fact, and like all other inferences it may be erroneous. One of the facts from which I drew the inference is this: Judge Giles says in his opinion—"It is not then perfectly clear that so far as the acts of Goodyear were concerned, in none of those acts is there any indication that he meant, when he used the general term 'shirred or corrugated goods' in the *contracts of 1846, to limit them to the articles made under the patent of March 9, 1844?* On the contrary, is there not everything to convince the Court that he meant to include all kinds of shirred or corrugated goods?"

But by referring to "the contracts of 1846," which are thus broadly asserted not to have been designed to restrict the rights of Day to shirred goods, "made under the patent of March 9, 1844," it will be found that, in plain English words, his rights are expressly so restricted. These contracts are in five parts—all constituting one agreement. The last one is dated Dec. 5, 1846, and it is the one in which Day swore, in his answer in New-Jersey, was designed to express the true meaning of all the others, in order to be placed on record, and thus give notice to the public of his rights. This contract is Goodyear's grant, either alone or in connection with those which precede it, and it thus reads:

Now this Indenture witnesseth, That for and in consideration of the sum of five thousand dollars, to me in hand paid by said Horace H. Day, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said Day forever released from the same; and in consideration of the conditions hereinafter contained, by said Day to be performed, I have assigned, sold and set over, and do hereby assign, sell and set over, unto the said Horace H. Day, his executors, administrators and assigns, the sole and exclusive right, license and privilege, for the whole of the United States, to use the machinery in the said above recited patents described, and to make and *vend the shirred or corrugated goods in said patents* mentioned, and to use in the preparation thereof, and also in the preparation and manufacture of India-rubber hose, patent boots, Griffith's patent cotton-floaters, and Day's patent chairs and settees, the compounds and fabrics in said Letters Patent described, for and during the term of said Letters Patent, and of all renewals and extensions thereof.

Placed in parallel columns, the contract, and the Judge's opinion of it, present the following striking contrast:

Judge Giles' Opinion.	*Goodyear's Grant to Day.*
Is it not then perfectly clear that, so far as the acts of Goodyear were concerned, in none of those acts is there any indication that he meant, when he used the general term "shirred or corrugated goods," in the contracts of 1846, to limit them to the articles made under the patent of March 9, 1844? On the contrary, is there not everything to convince the Court that he meant to include all kinds of shirred or corrugated goods?	*Now this indenture witnesseth*, That for and in consideration of the sum of five thousand dollars, to me in hand paid by said Horace H. Day, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said Day forever released from the same; and, in consideration of the conditions hereinafter contained, by said Day to be performed, I have assigned, sold and set over, and do hereby assign, sell and set over, to the said Horace H. Day, his executors, administrators and assigns, the sole and exclusive right, license and privilege, for the whole of the United States, to use the machinery in the said above recited patents described, and to make and *vend the shirred or corrugated goods in said patents* mentioned, and to use in the preparation thereof, and also in the preparation and manufacture of India-rubber hose, patent boots, Griffith's patent cotton-floaters, and Day's patent chairs and settees, the compound and fabrics in said Letters Patent described, for and during the term of said Letters Patent, and of all renewals and extensions thereof.

The Judge does not mention this particular part of the agreements in his opinion, and I think it was a fair inference to deduce from this omission that he never had read it. If he did read it, then his interrogatories, which are meant by him to be answered affirmatively, admit of nothing but a negative.

As to the attempt to excite a feeling between Mr. Marshall and myself about this case I think that will fail. I have no doubt that we argued his case much better than I could have done it, and it gives me pleasure to see him so highly praised by his opponents. If he had beaten them he would not have been—at least I so infer from the fact that I never have seen myself or the other counsel who have, from time to time, beaten Mr. Day—praised at all. Nor would I deprive these various letter-writers of the mutual happiness that their mutual admiration seems to excite. Mr. Day's share of this sort of enjoyment must be immense, as he is flattered to the top of his bent by all the rest, and in turn compliments them all. Any success by that side of this controversy, however trifling, or however gained, must be such a relief to the dreary prospect, and still more dreary retrospect, that a little newspaper mutual admiration ought to be excused, and the man who would unkindly dampen their enjoyment, I think is cruel—I would not on any account.

In conclusion, and by way of answer to the constant swagger which is maintained by Mr. Day and his followers about his bold defence of his rights, &c., allow me to republish a passage from the opinion of that very able lawyer, the Hon. Joseph Holt, late Commissioner of Patents and now Postmaster-General, who extended the Goodyear patent. Day is the person to whom he alludes, and his delineation is unmistakable:

"Another and most potent reason why this patent should be extended is found in the acknowledged fact that the public have not kept the faith which they plighted with the applicant, when he covenanted to surrender to them a product which was in effect the concentrated essence of the physical and intellectual energies of his entire life. That public stipulated with him that he should peacefully enjoy for fourteen years the monopoly created by his patent, and, had he been permitted to do so, he would no doubt long since have realized an ample remuneration; but, so far from this having been the case, the inventor probably has ever been so harassed, so trampled upon, so plundered by that sordid and unscrupulous class of infringers known in the parlance of the world, with no exaggeration of phrase, as 'pirates.'

The applications of their incessant guerrilla warfare upon his defenceless rights have unquestionably amounted to millions.

In the very front rank of this predatory band stands one who combines in this case the double and more convenient character of contestant and witness, and it is but a subdued expression of my estimate of the deposition he has lodged, to say that this Parthian shaft—the last that he could hurl at an invention which he has so long and remorselessly pursued—is a fitting finale to that career which the public justice of this country has so signally rebuked."

Very truly yours,

EDWARD N. DICKERSON.

ROCKAWAY, Aug. 11, 1859.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 10.

$4,000 Illinois Int. Bs.	100	200 Hudson River R.	30
2,000 Michigan Sc.	96	50 do.	30⅛
5,000 Tenn. Sc. '90	849 ex	200 Harlem R. Pref.	54⅞
7,000 do.	87¼	1,100 Reading Railroad	42⅞
2,000 Missouri 6s.	82¼	1,000 do.	42⅞
10,000 do.	82¼	100 do.	42
12,000 do.	81¾	200 do.	42
5,000 do.	82	100 do.	42⅛
1,000 Louisiana 6s.	87	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	20⅞
8,000 Brook. City W. L.	102	50 do.	20
20,000 City 6s '67	100	100 Mich. Cen.	71¼
1,000 Stud. B. B. 2d m.	75	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	6⅞
1,000 do.	75¼	10 Panama Railroad	115
8,000 Mar. B. 1st m.	80	25 Ill. Central Rails	93⅞
$6,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	90	100 do.	93⅞
25 Amer. Ex. Bk.	107	100 do.	93⅞
50 N. Nicholas Bank	95	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	60
5 Bank of Commerce	95⅞	100 do.	60⅛
10 Del & Hud Can.	80	200 do.	60⅛
104 do.	89⅞	200 do.	60⅞
300 Pacific Mail Str. Co.	70	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	71⅞
16 do.	70⅞	200 do.	18
50 do.	70⅞	200 do.	18
100 do.	70⅞	200 do.	17⅞
100 N. Y. Central R.	69⅞	200 do.	17⅞
200 do.	69⅞	100 do.	17⅞
100 do.	69⅞	400 do.	17⅞
450 do.	69⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	66⅞
500 do.	69⅞	200 do.	66
100 Erie Railroad	5	100 do.	66⅛
50 Del., Lack. & W. R.	45	50 do.	66⅞

SECOND BOARD.

10,000 Missouri 6s.	82¼	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	6⅞
10,000 do.	80	200 Mich. S. & N. I. C.	20⅞
10 Bank of Commerce	96⅞	25 Panama Railroad	115
25 National Bank	100	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	18⅞
200 Pac. M. S. Co.	71⅞	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	66⅞
200 N. Y. Cent. R.	69⅞	50 do.	66⅞
100 Reading Railroad	43		

THURSDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

There was some firmness shown on the early call of the list at the Stock Exchange this evening, and prices improved ¾ for New-York Central; ½@⅝ cent. for Panama; 1 ⅌ cent. for Pacific Mail; ¾ for Tennessee sixes; ¾ for Toledo, and the full rates of yesterday afternoon for the other Western Shares. There was a good demand for Missouri sixes at last quotation, and some considerable sales of New-York and Brooklyn City Securities at par. Reading was active at 43¼, cash, and buyer 60 days, and Illinois Central Bonds, 84, seller 60 days. The feeling on the Street, after the adjournment, relapsed into a regular Summer dullness again, and at the Second Board the transactions were quite light, and one or two of the Road shares, such as Reading, Michigan Central and Toledo, fell off a fraction. New-York Central closed 69½, ex-dividend, and Panama 115, while realizations on Pacific Mail, at the rapid rise of yesterday, caused the stock to react to 77½ after selling at 79 in the morning. There is no confirmation of any one of the various surmises as to the settlement of competition; the most that is positively known is that some new arrangement on the Atlantic side *must* take place on the 1st of October, and that while the Pacific and Panama interests have not been unmindful of this in securing the Collins steamers, some of the other steamship interests, it is believed, are not opposed to making this change the occasion for a new treaty of alliance and consolidation. The interest of Mr. ROBERTS is said to be one of the elements likely to enter into the negotiation. Mr. GARRISON is also in town, from San Francisco, and Mr. VANDERBILT, himself, returned from the Springs last evening. The general market this afternoon left off dull, but with no large offers to sell stocks for the decline.

The market for Money on short engagements is now pretty much in the control of the Banks; they are discounting 60@90 day bills, giving the preference to the shortest, at 7 ⅌ cent, and below this we hear of no transactions in paper. The longer dates, of strictly prime indorsed bills, go at 7½@9 ⅌ cent., 3@6 months, and fair bills at 9@10 ⅌ cent. Demand loans, on first-class Stock collateral, are 6@7 ⅌ cent, and on pledge of Bills Receivable 7 ⅌ cent. These terms being established this week at last, the market appears to work with ease to nearly all regular dealers at Bank. The Importers and Domestic Commission houses who desire to anticipate their long bills, grumble at the advanced outside rates and their offerings are by no means of a pressing character. The Customs continue light; only $72,000 to-day. Other Sub-Treasury recepts $172,000; payments, $286,000; balance, $5,327,161. Nothing new in Exchange. To-morrow, the remittances will be made up for the steamers on Saturday.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE ERIE COMPANY.

$3,500,000 Fourth Mortgage at par	$3,500,000
1,500 000 for *all* contingent claims	1,500,000*
8,500,000 Common Bonds at 50 ⅌ cent	4,250,000
11,000,000 Common Stock at 25 ⅌ cent	2,750,000
Total Consolidated Share Capital	$12,000,000
First Mortgage, 1868	$3,000,000
Second Mortgage, 1859	4,000,000
Third Mortgage, 1863	6,000,000
Total Debt, all told	13,000,000
Total Cost	$25,000,000

* Including Mortgage Coupons to March, 1860.

We reproduce the figures of the above plan of consolidation—which, by the way, meets with much favor wherever discussed—to explain to the Fourth Mortgage Bond Holder whose note appeared in our last, that he is not asked to scale the *principal* of his claim, as others less fortunately situated are, but simply to cooperate in some prompt and feasible plan to secure the regular payment of his *interest* as well. It is submitted that a prolonged Receivership and a general scramble in law would not be conducive to that or any other really profitable end.

We give below the Cleveland and Toledo earnings since the annual report to June 1:

1859.		1858.	
June	$83,400	June	$87,293
July	48,000	July	52,545
First 6 ds. August	12,170	First 6 ds. August	12,540

The accounts from the road, we are informed, are favorable. There was an increase of freight the first week of August over last year of $1,237, and an additional freight train has just been put on. The road is in good order, and so is the rolling stock, which is ample for a heavy Winter business. The crops along the line are excellent, as well as along the extensive tributaries to it. It is believed by the managers that the dawn of prosperity is again opening."

We learn from Logansport that the track of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad will all be graded and ready for the iron by the 15th September. About 4,500 tons of their iron has already been received from England and shipped westward, and they have bills of lading for the balance necessary to finish their road which the Directors say will be open for business in October without fail.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Road for the month of June are:

	1859.	1858.
Passengers	$62,118 62	$62,446 20
Freight	46,092 47	54,220 77
Miscellaneous	5,462 85	6,195 48
Total	$108,303 94	$142,872 45
Decrease	$35,568 51	

The telegraphic report of the July receipts of the Rock Island Road is $65,700, which, upon settlement, will probably be $60,000 or $70,000, against $82,000 in July, 1858.

The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad for July, were:

	1859.	1858.
Passengers	$70,990 29	$49,146 29
Freight	61,277 62	42,145 63
Mails	4,635 14	4,562 41
Express, &c.	12,703 42	6,151 61
Total	$149,603 78	$102,027 29

The Bank of Louisiana has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., both payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Merchants' Bank, on the 5th of September, less the charges for exchange.

By the *North Star*, from Aspinwall, we have the California mails to July 26. The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of that date, contains the following reference to money and stock movements:

"The money market may be said to be easier than at the date of our last steamer reference, yet there is a good requirement for funds. On good stock and other collaterals there is no difficulty in obtaining accommodation, but on paper the facilities are limited. We quote at 2@3½ ⅌ cent. on collateral. Little doing in real estate securities, and rates unchanged. Sight exchange on the East continues at ¾ ⅌ cent. premium. The supply of Gold Dust is but moderate, and there is a good demand at $20 per. The operations in the United States Branch Mint in this city from 1st to 16th instant, inclusive, in tons: Deposits, $40,280, coinage, $020,000. The exports of treasure since June 30, were $2,362,134 67. The imports of treasure have been $9,037. In Stocks there has been but little of note occurring, with the exception of some transactions in California Steam Navigation, and an advance in our City Stocks of '56, since the payment of the July interest. The California Steam Navigation Company have declared a stock dividend of 10⅌ cent., being the balance of unissued stock. This is equivalent, at present market rates, to a 4½ ⅌ cent. dividend on the par value of the stock, in cash. The capital stock of $2,500,000 may now be considered subscribed and paid for."

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) ⅌ cent., payable on demand.

The *Arabia's* mails reached this City late this afternoon. SAFFERNEWHAFE'S Circular contains the following reference to American Securities in the London Market:

"Although only a moderate business has been doing in American Securities during the past week, yet quotations have been firmly maintained. Illinois Freeland Bonds and Pennsylvania First Mortgage Bonds are more offered, and close at a decline of one ⅌ cent. Illinois Shares remain stationary at 24@23 discount. Considerable transactions have taken place in United States 5⅌ cent. Bonds, 1874, from 92¼ to 92¾."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 27th of July, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,618,456	Increase	£325,694
Other deposits	14,907,777	Decrease	35,218
Rest	3,320,203	Increase	11,086

On the other side of the account:

Government's Securities	11,170,669	Decrease	109,660
Other Securities	17,350,396	Increase	99,097
Notes unemployed	9,472,800	Decrease	16,370

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,841,015, being a decrease of £223,825, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,462,600, showing a decrease of £236,927 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS, WEEK ENDING JULY 22.

July.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 23	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Mon. 25	94⅝	95	95	94⅝	95	95
Tues. 26	94⅝	95¼	95	94⅝	95¼	95
Wed. 27	94⅝	95	94⅝	94⅝	95	94⅝
Thur. 28	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95	95¼	95
Fri. 29	94⅝	95	94⅝	94⅝	95	95

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steam.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Kangaroo	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon	Aug. 13	Quebec	Liverpool
Queen Queen	Aug